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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XX NO. 27– BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

GOVERNMENT POSITION SHAKY IN ASSEMBLY

SOME HOPE OF M. L. A.s TABLES AGAINST OFFICIALS

People "Terrified" In Frontier Province

WHILE CHIEF COMMISSIONER "TREMBLES BEFORE HIS SUBORDINATES"

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE).

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

On a stage as finally set as on any occasion during the dramatic days of Swarajist politics in the Assembly, Sir James Crerar declared to-day, "I am confident this House will give us a vote of confidence," and immediately came a retort from Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, "If you are so confident, why not bring the Ordinances before us for review?"

DEBATING SCORE.

This is how the debating score went, but otherwise each played his scheduled part. The President met the wishes of the House by agreeing to carry on the debate till to-morrow. Sir Hari Singh Gour set a fine example by keeping within his time-limit. Sir James Crerar meticulously kept to the point of view already enunciated by Mr. Emerson's statements and the Viceroy's speech. Mr. Ranga Iyer thundered, "India is behind Mahatma Gandhi. You may rally any Round Tablers you like."

SOME BITTER TRUTHS.

Sir Hugh Cocke was all praise for Government's moderation. Maulana Shafi Daudi spoke in unmistakably bitter tones of the Frontier atrocities and Frontier officialdom.

Mr. Anwarul-Azim challenged Mr. Daudi's claim to speak for Muslims even though Mr. Daudi, who had been invited by the Government, as the real Muslim representative to visit the Frontier, had spoken well. Mr. French, an official from Bengal, pleaded that the terrorists must be put down.

MOORE CREATES SCENES.

Mr. Moore, as usual, provoked scenes and declared that England was right in resisting the attempt of Indians to take away their privileges and reduce them to surrender by starvation.

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury made best impression by unequivocally censuring the Government policy. Sir Evelyn Howell was indignant over Maulana Daudi's somesault and hinted that all would be well with the Frontier, if it was left alone. Mr. B. Das, Mr. N.M. Joshi, Mr. B.R. Puri and Dr. Maswood Ahmed supported the resolution and Mr. R.S. Sarma came in to provide the balance of speeches on the Government side.

To-morrow, equally large number of speakers will participate in the debate. Sir Abdur Rahim, who wished to put in a better resolution, has now given up the attempt as being too late.

GOVT. MAJORITY SHAKY.

The Government is counting on a majority of 5, but if the debate could turn tide and the official chief Whips' worries were symptomatic of lobby fears there is a chance yet that the official barricade may be broken even though Mr. Yaminkhan is determined this time to back Government and not be any more outstripped by his other U.P. Muslim colleagues.

CENSURE MOTION IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

All the galleries were packed to overflowing, when the Assembly met to-day to debate the political situation. The President's box too was full and included a number of prominent persons, including men from the Frontier who are now visiting New Delhi. The attendance of members had considerably swelled, among the new arrivals being Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty and Mr. N. M. Joshi. The House applauded Sir Hugh Coke. Sir Henry Gidney and Mr. Brown, an official member from Burma, when they took the oath of allegiance.

TIME LIMIT FOR SPEECHES.

The President, opening the proceedings, said: "In view of the fact that the subject matter which is coming up for discussion to-day is of great importance, I have tried to ascertain how many members wish to take part in the debate. I find that there is a very large number of members who desire to address the House. Looking to the fact that there are only a certain number of hours of work during the day, I find that if I postpone questions and limit the speeches strictly to the time laid down under the Standing Orders, there is room for twelve speakers to-day, in addition to the mover and the Government Member. That number appears to the Chair very inadequate. On further consideration of the matter, it occurred to the Chair that perhaps the House would agree to continue the debate to-morrow instead of taking up non-official resolutions. The Chair wishes to ask the House whether it consents to postponing questions, and agrees to carry the debate over to to-morrow, so that as many members representing various interests as catch the eye of the Chair may be able to address the House.

At the same time, I wish to be clearly understood that the Chair has decided strictly to observe the time-limit for speeches in the Standing Orders. I wish to ask the members whether questions may be postponed? (Voices: Yes) and that instead of taking up non-official resolutions to-morrow, this debate may be carried on.

(Voices: Yes).

The President thereupon called Sir Hari Singh Gour, Leader of the Opposition to move his resolution which he did.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

The resolution was worded as under:—

"That while strongly disapproving of the recent policy of the Government of India, this Assembly recommends that the policy of repression by the promulgation of Ordinances and otherwise and the suppression of the

(Continued on page 8)

TURNING

MOVE FOR MAHATMA'S RELEASE

(From Our Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 31.

It is understood that Dr. Vayashampayan M.L.C., Sholapur, is going to move a resolution in the ensuing session of the Bombay Legislative Council asking for the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi.

Talking Over Indian Unrest Over Lunch Table

SIR A. P. PATRO'S PERFORMANCE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Sir A. P. Patro, who has been on a short visit to Calcutta, had an opportunity of meeting the President and members of the European Association with whom he lunched to-day at the Calcutta Club with a view to talk over the present political situation and formulating relief measures so that the root cause of the unrest may be dealt with. The view-points of both sides were frankly discussed.

Conversations would be continued shortly so that an agreement for prompt measures may be aimed and acted.

Sir A. P. Patro left for Ganjam this afternoon.—A. P.

4 LADIES JAILED IN ALLAHABAD.

For Taking Out A Procession

ALLAHABAD, February 1.

Mrs. Pandit, Miss Krishna Nehru, daughters of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Noran Banerji, were tried to-day, for participating in a meeting and a procession on the "Independence Day" in disobedience of Magisterial orders and were sentenced today to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

Mrs. Pandit was also fined Rs. 300 in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

Mrs. Vishwamitra was convicted for taking part in the procession on the "Peshawar Day" and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. All the four ladies declined to participate in the trial.—A.P.

London Cape Town Wireless Telephone Service Inaugurated

LONDON, February 1.

References to the South African Indian Conference were exchanged by Mr. MacDonald and General Hertzog inaugurating direct London-Cape Town wireless telephone to-day.

Mr. MacDonald declared that he would be interested to hear the outcome of discussions in due time. General Hertzog said that the Conference had not yet finished and therefore he did not wish to interfere in the successful accomplishment of its task. He was confident that whatever the final issue the Conference would prove a landmark in the future good relationship between India and South Africa.—Reuter.

OORGAUM MINE DISASTER AGAIN

2 Persons Killed: 25 Injured

OORGAUM, February 1.

A serious accident in Bullers Shaft mine has resulted in two persons being killed and 25 injured.—A.P.

BRITISH TROOPS REACH KASHMIR

Town Besieged By Rebels

TELEGRAPH WIRE CUT

SRINAGAR, Feb. 1.

The Publicity Officer, Jammu and Kashmir State wires from Jammu under date February 1:—

The latest reports show that Kotli is being harassed every night by rebels who keep up intermittent firing on the town and disappear in the morning. The British and Imperial Indian troops reached Mirpur and Chaumack.

The condition in Srinagar is normal. Two arrests were made in Garhi and two at Uri.

TOWN BESIEGED.

The Hindus of the surrounding villages have taken refuge in Poonch town which has been besieged by rebels numbering thousands armed with guns. Dacoity and arson are reported from Plandai and Takiala.

A latter report states that aeroplane flew over Poonch and produced re-assuring effect on the morning of the 31st January. The State transport reached Mirpur on the 30th and left for Chaumukh. Telegraph lines were again cut on the evening of the 30th.—A. P.

Mr. B. G. Horniman & The "Chronicle"

The conductors of "The Bombay Chronicle," and the "Indian Daily Mail," have concluded arrangements whereby the services of Mr. B. G. Horniman will in future be fully available in the general conduct of these papers.

HIGHEST TEST MATCH SCORE

Bradman Hits 299 Runs

AT THE WICKET FOR 6½ HOURS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, February 1.

Adelaide:—Resuming their first innings in the third Test Match against South Africa, Australia scored 513. Bradman was again among the record holders. When he reached 228 he aggregated 733 runs scored in Test Matches between Australia and South Africa beating Faulkner's previous best of 732 runs in 1911. Also he was the only Australian to score three double centuries against the touring team while his 299 to-day is the highest Test score ever made in Australia.

After a slow start Bradman played bright innings and was at wicket for nearly 6-1/2 hours. He hit 23 boundaries and gave chances at 92 and 185. Australia's first innings lasted about seven hours.

Scores:—Australia I Innings.

Bradman not out	299
Rigg c.; Taylor b. Bell	35
Oldfield l.b.w. b. Vincent	23
Grimmett b. Bell	21
Hunt c. Vincent b. Quinn	0
Oreilly b. Bell	23
Thurlow run out	0
Extras	29
Total	513

THIRD TEST MATCH.

At the close of play to-day South Africa had made 124 for two wickets in their second innings.

Scores:—

Curnow b McCabe	3
Christy b Grimmett	51
Taylor not out	11
Mitchell not out	54
Extras	5
Total (for 2 wkts)	124

—Reuter.

BARBED WIRE BARRICADES IN SHANGHAI STREETS

Russian Volunteers Occupy Post Office

OVER 12000 FOREIGN TROOPS

U. S. ASIATIC FLEET ON WAY TO CHINESE WATERS

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Shanghai.—The Russian section of the Shanghai Volunteers has occupied the Central Post Office on the border of Japanese occupied Hong Kew district following a skirmish between a Chinese sniper and the Japanese marines who had covered the Post Office with machine guns. Firing ceased since the volunteer occupation of the Post Office.

BARBED WIRE STREET BARRICADES.

The streets are deserted. Strange silence pervades the Settlement, punctuated by bursts of shooting. Thousands of people hang in street corners watching hasty construction of barbed wire defences, dividing sections of the Settlement.

BRITISH AND AMERICANS OVERJOYED.

British and Americans are overjoyed at the imminent arrival of re-inforcements which are expected to have a steadying effect on the Japanese.—Reuter.

Japan To Purchase 500,000 Kantars Of Egyptian Cotton

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Cairo.—Rumours have been current in Alexandria that Japan is negotiating for the purchase of 500,000 'kantars' of Government stored Sakelaridis cotton. Credence is given to there rumours owing to the Chinese decision to declare war on Japan.

It is semi-officially understood that Japan is actually negotiating for 75,000 'kantars' of Sakelaridis and 112 'kantars' of Ashmouni.—Reuter.

12000 FOREIGN TROOPS AT SHANGHAI

British Cruiser From Hong Kong

LONDON, February 1.

Shanghai.—The cruiser "Suffolk" arrived here from Honk Kong to-day and landed marines at Shanghai Waterworks to relieve the marines from cruiser "Cornwall" who have been protecting the water supply.

The French Consul-General states that a French battalion is on its way to Shanghai from Tientsin.

The arrival of these and the troops from Honk Kong and Manila will make the foreign troops at Shanghai about 12,000 exclusive of the police and the naval forces.—Reuter.

British Warship From Hongkong To Go To Shanghai

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Government have decided to send to Shanghai a warship from Hongkong with a battalion of infantry and a battery of artillery at the request of the Commander of British troops at Shanghai.

U. S. REGULARS FOR SHANGHAI

Washington.—Regulars of the United States Army have been ordered to Shanghai.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S STATEMENT.

Washington.—After the conference attended by President Hoover, Navy chiefs and State Department officials, White House issued a statement that the 31st Regiment and about 1,000 marines stationed at Manila had been ordered to Shangnai and were expected to reach Shanghai in four days. The flagship "Houston" and six destroyers sailed from Manila in the morning. The statement added that the troops would return to Manila as soon as conditions permitted

ASIATIC FLEET OF U. S. FOR SHANGHAI.

Washington.—Admiral Taylor commanding the Asiatic Fleet has been ordered to Shanghai with his fleet by Admiral Pratt, the Chief of Naval Operations.—Reuter.

REPRESENTATIONS TO JAPANESE CONSUL.

Washington.—The State Department has announced that the United States Consul at Shanghai has made representations to the Japanese Consul regarding invasions of the University and the Law School a Suchow and the bombing of the American Methodist Church building.—Reuter.

CHINA DELEGATION'S DENIAL

Appeal Misconstrued As Declaration Of War

Geneva.—The Chinese Delegation to the League Council denies that the Chinese Government intends to declare war, pointing out that such an act will be suicidal, and will put the Chinese hopelessly in the wrong at a moment when China has induced the League to act under Article 15... It is believed that Chiang Kai-shek's appeal to the people of China to unite for the defence of their rights has been misconstrued as a declaration of war.—Reuter.

Hope Of A Quietening Effect

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Well-informed circles state that the decision to declare war against Japan was taken before the National Government left for Loyang, but it was to be held in abeyance pending developments in Shanghai.

It is now felt that the impending arrival in Shanghai of additional British and American troops may have a quietening effect and pave the way for settlement of the dispute, thus a declaration of war may never eventuate.—Reuter.

U. S. AND BRITISH PROTEST

LONDON, February 1.

Tokio.—Britain and America have diplomatically protested against Japan's action in using the international Settlement in Shanghai as base of operations. This is the third British protest.

(Continued on page 7.)

SEARCH FOR SINEWS OF "WAR"

Hunt For Congress Funds In Sholapur?

(From Our Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 31.

Hunt for Congress money seems to have captured the imagination of the Sholapur authorities also.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Moss, Superintendent of Police accompanied by Rao Saheb Kale, City Magistrate, Khan Saheb Sadri, Dy. S. P. and two city Sub-Inspectors went to Shet Rawji Sakharam Doshi's cloth shop situated in Phalton Gali and vigorously searched it for over four hours.

It is understood that Shet Rawji Sakharam was away from his shop, when the Police party went there and, therefore, he was sent for. When he arrived, they showed him the search warrant, ransacked his shop and attached more than a dozen of his account books.

This search was carried on, it is reported, on the strength of information stated to have been received by the Police that some Congress money is deposited with Shet Rawji Sakharam.

LAHORE CONGRESS OFFICE TURNED INTO A POLICE POST

Volunteers Taking Meals Ordered To Leave Immediately

LAHORE, February 1.

A police party consisting of two dozen armed men raided this morning the offices of the District Congress Committee, Seva Dal, Gandhi Ashram, Azad Sabha and Balbharat Sabha camp which were notified on 27th January.

After a thorough search the police seized everything found in these places. Utensils and provisions were seized from Balbharat Sabha camp which is running a free boarding outside the Mori Gate. From the office of the City Congress and the Punjab Seva Dal, situated in Pari Mahal, the police seized a number of posters advocating boycott of the Round Table Conference Committees, Civil Disobedience movement placards and some posters preaching the boycott of foreign cloth and goods.

ORDERED TO LEAVE THEIR MEALS.

About a dozen volunteers who were preparing their meal when the police came were ordered to leave the premises and the Congress flag was pulled down by the police. More than two dozen constables have been posted in Pari Mahal. The Congress Office will be used as a police post.

Information was received here this morning that Mr. Moolraj Tandon, a prominent Naujuwan Bharat Sabha worker has been arrested at Ludhiana under section 109 I.P.C.—A.P.

"Wholly Unfounded"

INDIA OFFICE DENIES SYKES CANARD

LONDON, February 1.

The India Office, like the Government of India, emphatically denies that the British Government is likely to recall Sir Frederick Sykes and states that the suggestion is wholly unfounded.—Reuter.

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A 6644

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A R6647

WANTED—A duly qualified DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Pabna on a salary of Rs. 250-10-300-20-400 (efficiency bar) 400-20-500. He must be qualified under the rules framed under the Local Self-Government Act for qualification of candidates for employment as District Engineer. All applications from intending candidates shall be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the District Board, and superscribed "application for appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials required by the rules, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. The applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 29th February, 1932. The selected candidate will have to join after the 15th April 1932. Chairman, District Board, Pabna.
A 4325

WANTED for THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE CO., LTD., founded by the late Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Motilal Nehru—AGENTS on salary and commission for guaranteed business from Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Ahmednagar, Surat, Broach and Deccan and Karnatak. Please apply to RAM NATH CHOPRA, B.A., LL.B., Secretary; Eswasji Patel Street, Bombay 1.

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98/5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

WANTED:—A few reliable BRANCH MANAGERS to control the Agents and guide the Policy-holders in some Districts with salary of Rs. 100/- and T.A. Rs. 30/- per month and to take charge of an Office to be opened shortly. Apply for term stating previous experience to the MANAGER.

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A 6645

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THE WONDERFUL EGYPTIAN SPIRITUALIST MAHOMOND BEY arrived to Bombay after spending the last month successfully in Ahmedabad and BARODA. Can be consulted now at his Office in Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, opposite New Custom House. For Rs. 5, he will read and give written spiritual answers for three questions without seeing them on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
R6640

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.

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FORM and SUCCESS in MATRICULATION as well as CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATIONS of 1932. Guaranteed and Registered in Government Office. Fees charged on success. Apply personally PRINCIPAL, BARONS ENGLISH SCHOOL, Muljijetha House, Princess Street, Bombay.
E R6577

Trade Announcement

SOAP EXPERT.—Chemist. Apply terms 65, Krishna Bhavan, Kalbadevi P. O.
T R6643

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WANTED—One secondhand, latest model John Ratcliff, LITHO MACHINE, double crown or double demy, in guaranteed good condition. Apply RAHBARE, DECCAN, Hyderabad Deccan.
N R 6637

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SMALL LOANS on Personal Security Bank Loans on Estates, arranged smartly. Particulars. One Rupee stamp for conveyance. "ALFA" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—Rs 1,25,000/- on mortgage of properties in Bombay. Only genuine investors may correspond with Property, c/o. Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, 6, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay with full details.
L R6630

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TO LET—OFIICE ROOMS in Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, also Motor Garages at Chowpatty, Sea Face, Rent Rs. 15. Apply AGENT, Phone 22166.
C R6633

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NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the Construction of Buildings at Ghodbunder Road, Kandivli. Particulars and Forms of Tender (Cost Rs. 4 each) to be obtained from Messrs. HATE & MASTER, 54, Meadows Street, Closing Date 13th, February, 1932.
R6636.

Public Notices.

THE DADABHOY NAVROJI MEMORIAL PRIZE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Trustees of the Dadabhoy Navroji Memorial Prize Fund for a prize of Rs. (2,500) Two Thousand Five Hundred to be awarded to the author of the best thesis on "A Survey of Mass Education on India together with practical suggestions for the extension of adult education in the country having regard to the economic and financial conditions and general needs of the people."

Candidates should send in their thesis to the undersigned on or before 31st December, 1932. Each Candidate should forward with his application three copies of his thesis. The thesis should not exceed in length 40 typed pages of ordinary French Foolscap paper.

The prize will be awarded to the Candidate whose thesis may be approved by the Trustees.

D.E. WACHA.
Chairman.

Jiji House,
Ravelin Street, Fort.
4335.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the Chief Officer of the District Local Board, Broach, on a salary, commencing from Rs. 250 p.m. rising by annual increment of Rs. 20/- to Rs. 350/- with permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 50/- per mensem. The applicant, if a Government servant, must be not lower in rank than a Gazetted Officer drawing Rs. 200/- per mensem; if not a Government servant, he must have passed one of the Degree examinations of the Bombay University or corresponding examinations of the other recognised Universities. Applicants should apply to the President, District Local Board, Broach, stating their age, nationality, educational qualifications and experience within two months from the date of this notice. The appointment shall be made in the first instance on probation for one year and is subject to the approval of Government.

NAWAB NAHARSINGJI,
President,
District Local Board, Broach.
District Local Board Office,
Broach,
6th January, 1932.
4195

NOTICE.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of an immoveable property, consisting of land admeasuring about 500 square yards and two buildings standing thereon, bearing House Nos. 17 and 15 and situate at DUBASH WADI, GIRGAON BACK ROAD. For further particulars apply immediately to Messrs. PANDIA & COMPANY, Solicitors, No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
4337.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of this Court on FRIDAY, the 19th day of February, 1932, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon at his sale-room in the Court House in execution of the Decree made in Suit No. 203 of 1905 and pursuant to the order made in the said Suit on the 3rd March, 1931. All that the valuable Mining Rights in Gold, Iron, Copper, Manganese, Phosphoretic Ore, Refractory Ores and other Minerals in and over the Estate Dhalbhum also known as Pergannah Ghatshilla partly within the District of Singbhum in the Province of Binar and Orissa partly within District Midnapur in the Province of Bengal (India) measuring more or less 1100 sq. Miles.

For particulars apply to the Registrar or to Mr. J. M. Chaudhuri, Attorney-at-Law of No. 10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta. 3rd December, 1931.

(Sd.) MAURICE REMFREY,
Registrar.

(Sd.) J. M. CHAUDHURI.
Attorney for the Creditor having conduct of the sale.

10, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta.
4196

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JADHAVJI VASSONJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, 49, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

ALL THAT piece of land bearing Plot No. 526 with Bungalow and Chawls standing thereon situate at Mulund in Mauje Mulund Pot Tukdi Kurla, Taluka South Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay, Suburban, bearing Entry No. 368, Survey No. 1000, Hisa No. 526, containing by admeasurement 1195 square yards and bearing Collector's part of Survey No. 1000 and Collector's Old Survey Nos. 184, Pot No. 1 Survey No. 195, Pot Nos. 2, 4 and 5 and bounded on the East land bearing Plot No. 527, on the West by Cross Street and property of Arya Nivas, on the South Plot No. 505 belonging to Chaturbhuj Devkaran and on the North Carter Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor and his tenants.

Dated this first day of February, 1932.

MULLA AND MULLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4338

NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the ATLAS MILLS COMPANY, LTD.
S.D. SHETHIA & CO., a firm, carrying on business as Coal Merchant, at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 15th day of January, 1932, presented to the said Court by the said S.D. Shethia and Company, the abovenamed Petitioners and Creditors of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Judge hearing Company winding up matters in Chambers on the 22nd day of February, 1932, and any Creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated the 1st day of February, 1932.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
36, Tamrind Lane, Fort,
Bombay.
4336.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTION SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE WELL-KNOWN BOMBAY TOY HOUSE SITUATE OPPOSITE POLICE OFFICE ON CARNAC ROAD, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1932, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Ahmed Alimahomed Nancy and Mahomed Sidik Alimahomed Nancy, the Proprietors of Bombay Toy House, the entire stock-in-trade of the said shop, comprising of various kinds of toys, fancy goods, presentation articles etc., as also made to order shop furniture, fittings, etc., etc.

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SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY AND SHED OF EASTERN COTTON CLEANING FACTORY AT GORUPDEO

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Mr. Tulsidas Amanmal Karani Attorney for Mr. Mohanlal J. Raval Proprietor of Eastern Cotton Cleaning Factory and on account and at the risk of Mr. Shankar Narayan Godse the Defaulting Purchaser sell by Public Auction on Tuesday 2nd February 1932 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above Factory at Gorupdeo, opposite Sassoon Mill, New Masjid Road:—

All Machinery of the Eastern Cotton Cleaning Factory including Crighton openers, B. T. H. Electric Motor, Picker machine, Willow machines, Bale Breaker, Shafting, Pulleys, etc., as also the shed.

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*Miho Maru	4407	17 Jan.	4 Feb.
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	@9 Feb.
xTango ,,	6893	30 Jan.	13 ,,
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@23 Feb
Genoa ,,	6785	15 Feb.	27 Feb.
*Yamaguta Maru	3807	19 Feb.	2 Mar.
Hakone Maru	10500	.....	@ 7 Mar.
x Iyo ,,	5962	29 Feb.	14 Mar.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru	10500	3 Feb.	20 Feb.
Terukuni Maru	12000	16 Feb.	3 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	22000	24 Feb.	1 Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22000	8 Mar.	15 Mar.

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Borneo ,,	8th Feb.	19th ,,
Naukoh ,,	7th ,,	21st ,,
Shingo ,,	17th ,,	29th ,,

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R. T. C. Committees

DOCK WORKERS' PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS

A mass meeting of the dock workers was held on Friday morning when Dr. Shetty, the President of the Dock Workers' Union, presided. Several members of the Union addressed the meeting and condemned Government's attempt to "foist" reforms on India through the Round Table Conference. The workers could not expect anything from those reforms. The exploitation on the other hand would be more intensified by such reforms.

Another protest meeting was held in the evening near the docks which was also largely attended. At the close of the meeting a procession was formed and the workers marched to Lal Baugh where a monster meeting of the Mill-workers was held. The meeting gave its unstinted support to the resolution condemning the R. T. C. Committees.

After the meeting the Dock workers again formed a procession and marched to the Office of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Lal Bauta) Union, where they were welcomed by the President and Vice-President of the Union.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Better Demand

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 30.

The Cotton Exchange ruled firm with better demand. The buying was rather free and both sakels and Ashmounir futures recorded a rise of 21 to 8 points as under:—

Sakel March	13.58+19
Sakel May	13.94+21
Ashmouni February	10.82+16
Ashmouni April	10.94+.08

Messrs. Das & Co., Bombay in the course of their report regarding Egyptian Cotton market state as under:—

COTTON INVESTMENT.

The alarm raised by the German Chancellor and the unsettled financial position of the World have neither damped the trade enthusiasm, nor clouded the optimistic outlook as can be seen from the firm tendency prevailing in Egyptian Cotton Market.

The general opinion is daily gaining ground that at its present value Cotton is the cheapest commodity of a really international value for sound investment in the World.

Prices have not remained and cannot remain stationary. Nature has been very generous in giving plentiful yields all these years perhaps unwanted gifts to the downtrodden Trade and more unbearable burdens than blessing. But we should not forget that Nature has its own freenzy and that it is the weather that builds up a Crop.

The speculation in Alexandria market was in its full swing during the last fortnight, specially for Sakel. Exporters bought Ashmouni on a very large scale.

Good business was done with England and Continent. Demand was very keen for somewhat lower grades. It is expected that a figure of about 110,000 bales of Egyptian Cotton will be reached as regards exports from Alexandria during this month.

There is a general expectation of much higher prices and brisk speculation both in Alexandria and New York Markets.

READY MARKET.

Ready Market was very active and specially for lower grades uptill G. F. for all varieties. Lower Cotton specially sakkinas have been in very good demand with premiums increasing.

Good demand continues for sakel upto F. G. F. to Good:—

For Zagora varieties, a very large demand has sprung up for all classifications bearing a premium on Ashmouni. There is a scarsity of Ashmouni Cotton over G. F.

Premiums for Ashmouni and Zagora have increased nearly by a ½ of a tallaris during the last week.

For Marrad demand was not so bright except for lower classification. There was instead a very good demand for Fouad Cotton.

We have been informed by our Friends, Messrs. Adrien Engel & Co. of Alexandria that most of the Ginneries in the interior will stop working by the end of February as there is no more cotton to gin.

MISSING SUBMARINE

Admiralty Determined To Find out M2

LONDON, Jan. 30.

"M-2 must be found at all costs," is the Admiralty's latest instruction concerning the search for the missing submarine which has been continued throughout the night. Every square mile in the West Bay will be thoroughly dragged for obstructions which will all be marked and investigated.—Reuter.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

Labour Problems

Bombay T. U. Conference Resolutions—Hours of Work in America—Demand for a forty-hour week in Czechoslovakia— Labour Legislation In Finland

Bombay Provincial Trade Unions Conference

WORKERS' DEMANDS ELABORATED

Organisation Plans

The following is a summary of the principal resolutions passed at the sessions of the Bombay Provincial Trade Unions Conference held at the Damodar Thakersey Hall and the Lalbaug Maidan respectively on the 23rd and 24th January 1932:—

This Conference of the organised workers of Bombay views with grave apprehension the steady deterioration in the standard of life of the working classes and the attack launched by the employers and the Government upon the workers' organisation and is of opinion that it is high time that all the trade unions combined together and made concerted and continued effort to arrest the growth of the deterioration in the workers' standard of life and to fight the attack on their organisation.

PROTEST AGAINST CUTS.

This Conference views with indignation the recent attempts made by the employers and Government to reduce salaries, wages and rates, to effect retrenchment, to create mass unemployment, to introduce short time and other methods calculated to impose more work on a less number of men; and strongly condemns all such attempts designed to lower the worker's standard of life. This Conference points out that this organised and deliberate policy of wage cut and retrenchment is bound to aggravate serious economic discontent the consequences of which the Conference finds it difficult to contemplate. It, therefore, urges upon the employers and Government to reconsider their policy and stop it.

This Conference calls upon all trade unions and workers to make every endeavour to resist any wage cut or retrenchment being made in their number and to organise themselves to secure that end. It should be realised that the success of the negotiations, if any, with the employers entirely depends upon the organised strength of the unions. The Conference, therefore urges upon them to make simultaneous efforts, by means of incessant propaganda, to bring as many workers within their fold as possible and strengthen their position as to enable them to take joint action with other unions, for the redress of the workers' grievances. The Conference desires to emphasise that the working classes possess in their armoury the weapon of a strike which they are entitled to use for redressing their grievances; and that it is capable of yielding the requisite results, with the necessary strength of the organised workers behind them.

RATIONALISATION.

This Conference condemns the action of the mill managements of increasing the output of the worker of the Spinning department without proportionately increasing their wages, and of rendering a large number of employees unemployed by resorting to rationalization in the spinning department, and is of opinion that the Textile workers should organize themselves to prepare for a general strike, if their grievances are not otherwise redressed.

This Conference heartily congratulates the Textile workers of the Kurla Swadeshi Mills upon the bold and courageous fight they have put up for the last four months and more. The Conference fully sympathises with the workers on strike in their hardships and hopes that in the end, they will come out successful.

This Conference protests against the action of the management of the Sassoon and Alliance Mills of rendering their employees partially unemployed by closing down their mills for 12 days in a month and resorting to cut in wages ranging from 25 to 40 per cent. and urges upon the management to allow the workers to work on all working days in a month and to restore the cut.

MILL-WORKERS' DEMANDS.

The Conference is of opinion that the following demands of the Mill workers are most moderate and just and should be immediately conceded by the Mill-owners:—

1. No workers shall be victimised in any way for doing union work;
2. Night work must be restricted to 8 hours only;
3. Rules regarding fines should be so adjusted as not to cause a weaver to pay more than rupee one during a month and any other workers to pay more than annas eight during a month;
4. Vacancies occuring in superior services must be filled with workers from the same mills;
5. Boards showing details of Warp, Weft, Pick, Sort, Size, and rate in red ink, must be exhibited in weaving sheds at a number of places. Tickets with above details ought to be attached to all beams;
6. The Weaver must be immune from fine for loss caused by reverse ends;
7. Pay tickets should be made for substitutes working above three days, (the weaver must not be made to pay in cash);
8. The working hours of the workers mentioned below must be from 8 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.:—
   Mechanics in all departments, workers in mechanic, folding, winding, reeling, warping, sizing, and drawing departments, fancy jobbers, and mochis.
9. The pay tickets should show the details as under:—
   (a) Payment Rs.
   (b) Allowances Rs.
   (c) Total Rs.
   (d) Less fine Rs.
   Total Rs.
10. Leave must be granted to workers at once on such emergent occasions as the occurring of death, accident or illness to any of the family members;
11. Allowance for delay must be paid in all cases of no work on one of two looms, according to average output of that loom;
12. Firemen, Shafting men, Tarwalla, Dofferboys, Coolies, Sweepers, Oilmen, Carpenters, Fitters, Beam carriers, Jobbers, Extra-Jobbers, Fancy Jobbers, Folders, Balers, etc., must be employed in the proportion available in April 1927;
13. All samples must be paid on the basis of the average pay of the operative during the last three months on that type of loom;
14. Since 1926, there is a large class of mill workers obtaining less than Rs. 30 for a full month's work. They all must at once be given 25 per cent. increase in their wages;
15. In case of a strike, where it is found that the same was due to subversive and anti-union tactics of one or more particular superior officer in the mill, he or they must be dismissed prior to starting of work;
17. Double Khaden should be stopped.
18. Reductions for absence should be made on the basis of the calender month.

This Conference is of opinion that:

(a) in the present stage of the Trade Union movement, the collection of union contributions inside the mills, factories and other places is essential for the proper growth and development of the organisations of the workers;

(b) the refusal, on the part of the employers to make such collection inside the mills and factories is another attempt to hamper the workers' organisation and increases the employers' grip on the workers and therefore deserves to be condemned.

(c) the unions should make, either jointly or otherwise every effort to secure the right of making such collections inside the factories and mills. The arrangement to be made in this behalf should be left to the joint consultation and agreement between union and the management concerned.

NEGOTIATIONS BY SHOP OR MILL COMMITTEES.

This Conference is of the opinion that for the speedy removal of the grievances of the workers instead of allowing them to accumulate and for reducing to the minimum the discontent and bitterness resulting from such accumulation it is essential that shop or mill committees, wherever they are provided for in the constitutions of trade union and whose functions have been defined in the constitutions, should be given full scope to negotiate in the first instance with the management of individual mills and factories. It being understood that the failure of such negotiations entitled the shop or mill committees to refer the matter to the Union for the final decision. The Conference desires to point out that the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and the Bombay Textile Labour Union provide for such mill committees whose functions are purely of an advisory character and which are to function within the limits set down in the constitutions.

RECOGNITION OF BONA-FIDE UNIONS.

This Conference is of opinion that the recognition of a bona-fide trade union organisation by the employers is essential in the interest of the healthy growth and development of the Trade Union movement in India and that the Conference considers non-recognition or withdrawal of the recognition or recognition on certain conditions is a deliberate attack on it so as to stifle its growth and increase and perpetuate the power of capitalism. This Conference therefore urges that no bona-fide trade union organisation should be denied recognition hereafter and that the Trade Union movement should make every possible and legitimate efforts to secure this fundamental right of the working class.

This Conference is of the opinion that the withdrawal of recognition and its continuance of the Girni Kamgar Union by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association was and has been an attack upon the growing organisation among the Textiles workers in Bombay and, therefore, deserves to be condemned. The Conference strongly urges upon the said association to remove the injustice inflicted upon the Girni Kamgar Union and grant it immediately the recognition which it is the right of the workers to secure.

DISTRESS AMONG G. I. P. WORKERS.

This Conference of the Bombay Provincial Trade Unions draws the attention of the Government of India to the serious discontent prevailing among the G. I. P. Railway workers owing to:

1. the abnormal delay caused in reinstating the 5000 G. I. P. strikers;
2. most drastic and unjust retrenchment that has been carried on the G.I.P. Railway and other Railways without the previous consultation with the All-India Railwaymen's Federation or the various unions concerned
3. the wage cut in the already meagre wages of the Railway employees;
4. the closing down of Matunga shops on every Saturday;
5. the impending retrenchment of 3400 Railway workers in the month of February, 1932 and

sincerely hopes that the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will get full support of the organised strength of Railwaymen in carrying out its decision to declare a general strike on and from the 21st March 1932, if,

1. 5000 G.I.P. strikers and all the retrenched and demoted staff are not reinstated immediately;
2. all further retrenchment on Railways is not stopped forthwith,
3. the short time introduced in the different workshops is not cancelled immediately.

and assures the Railwaymen's Federation its full co-operation and support in the forthcoming fight with the Railway administration.

PROGRAMME SKETCHED OUT.

This Conference recommends the following programme which the trade unions should push forth by propaganda and on which basis the workers should be brought under organisation:—

1. Eight hours a day and forty-eight hours a week for all factories, railways, mines, docks, mills and other establishments with proportionate increase in the rates of piece-workers and no reduction in the case of fixed wage earners.
2. Weekly rest;
3. Legislation calculated to obtain security of employment and improve the social, economic and political condition of the workers such as (a) minimum wage, (b) social insurance, unemployment benefits and old age pensions, (c) provisions against dismissal, victimisation, (d) indebtedness, (e) welfare work including creches for babies, (f) compensation for accidents, (g) amendment of the Indian Trade Union Act so as to extend the privileges in respect of civil and criminal liabilities to unregistered trade unions.
4. Adult franchise.
5. Adequate representation of the working class on the legislatures and local bodies by means of elections and abolition of the system of nominations,
6. Free and compulsory primary education and provisions for adult and technical education,
7. Freedom of press, speech and association,
8. Repeal and non-enactment of repressive and reactionary labour legislation,
9. Provision for leave with pay,
10. And protection of general labour interests.

With a view to carry out the above programme and other matters mentioned in the resolutions this Conference appoints the following committees for different trades and industries:—

1. Textile Committee, 2. Railways Committee, 3. Tramways Committee, 4. Municipal Workers' Committee, 5. Salaried Workers' Committee, 6. Dockers and Seamen's Committee, 7. Press Workers' Committee, 8. and other miscellaneous Workers' Committee.

HOURS OF WORK
Conditions In The United States

The Committee on Employment Plans and Sugestions of the President's Organisation on Unemployment Relief recently submitted a report to the President's Organisation embodying its proposals for the relief of the unemployment situation in the United States.

In the opinion of the Committee it is imperative that the existing problem of unemployment should be dealt with in a practical and constructive way. Necessary relief must be provided for those who are unemployed, or the creation of work opportunities should be accorded them.

The Committee therefore recommends that all work now available be equitably distributed among those normally employed in each unit of the various industries, both public and private, so far as it is practicable to do so. The co-operation of employers and workers is necessary to attain this object and public opinion will support their efforts. Employers should, as far as possible, maintain and increase the number of employed. It is the duty of workers and employers to assist those who are out of work by agreeing to an adjustment of working time, so that the work which may be available during the winter may be more widely and equitably distributed among a large number.

The Committee suggests this may be done either through a reduction in the number of days worked per week or of the hours worked per day, or through the applications of such other practical methods as may be suited to the peculiar conditions of different industries.

In addition, the Committee further recommends where agreements are in effect covering working conditions, that employers and employees co-operate with a view to meeting the serious unemployment situation: and considers it a patriotic duty on the part of employers and employees to meet this crisis in a fearless manner and make such adjustments as are practicable. Those workers who are protected in their employment by seniority rights or civil service should during this emergency forgo their right to continuous employment.

These recommendations have already been put into effect in a certain number of establishments. The Manufacturing Chemists' Association, which includes all the most important chemical factories in the country, has recommended to its members the substitution of a system of four six-hour shifts for that of three eight hour shifts, so as to be able to increase the number of workers by about 33-1|3 per cent. The object of this measure being to distribute the available employment over the greatest possible number of workers, there was no suggestion of reducing the hourly rate of wages. President Hoover has expressed the fullest approval of the plan of this Association.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN COAL MINES.

According to information recently compiled by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, miners and loaders in bituminous coal mines were working only seven days a fortnight in 1931, or 23.1 per cent. less than 1929, while their earnings showed a corresponding decrease per fortnight from dol. 39.85 to dol. 33.82 or 32.1 per cent.

For workers in such mines other than miners and loaders, the average number of days worked per fortnight dropped from 10.2 in 1929 to 8.3 in 1931, with average earnings declining from dol. 52.57 to dol. 41.58. These figures are based on a survey of hours and wages made by the Bureau during the first quarter of the year. Data were obtained for 469 mines, covering 137,783 workers, or 27 per cent. of the total number of mine workers reported by the Bureau of mines of the Department of Commerce to be engaged in bituminous coal mining in 1929.

A comparison with statistics obtained by the Bureau in previous years shows that the average number of days or parts of days worked per fortnight dropped from 8.9 in 1922 to 8.3 in 1924, increased to 9.5 in 1926 and dropped again in 1929 to 9.1 and to 7 in 1931.

The actual hours worked in a fortnight, based on time at the face including the lunch period, decreased from an average of 68.1 in 1922 to 64.6 in 1924; rose to 75.4 in 1926, and then dropped to 72.6 in 1929 and 56.5 in 1931.

The miners' and loaders' average earnings per hour, based on time at the face, have shown a steady decrease since 1922. The earnings per day have also shown a decrease in each period. Since 1922 they have fallen from dol. 7.03 to dol. 4.82, and during the two-year period 1929 to 1931, there was a drop of 12.4 per cent, or approximately the same as in earnings per hour.

NIGHT WORK IN COTTON MILLS
Elimination Of Women.

The executive committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute, which met recently in New York, reviewed exhaustively the progress and present situation as to the elimination of women and minors from night work in the cotton mills. The committee unanimously reaffirmed its confidence in the value of this policy and the continuance of its observance, and commended the industry for its wisdom in adopting the recommendation to such an extent.

FORTY-HOUR WEEK IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Czechoslovak Bill to establish the 40-hour week has given rise to heated discussion in the press. The workers' and salaried employees' unions have pronounced themselves unanimously in favour of it. The employers' organisations, on the other hand, oppose it.

The Czechoslovak Manufacturers' Federation emphasises the fact that not one of the great Powers has yet ratified the Convention concerning the 48-hour week and declares that they are therefore unlikely to adopt a 40-hour week; any reduction in hours of worknot resulting to hours of worknot resulting from an international agreement would be premature and dangerous to the country; and if Czechoslovakia were the only State to reduce working hours, its undertakings would not be in a position to compete with those of other countries in times of prosperity.

The Central Committee of Merchants has sent the Minister of Commerce a memoraidum pointing out that in commerce the reduction of hours of work will lead to a fall in wages and salaries, for these represent from 50 to 80 per cent., of the working expenses of commercial undertakings.

The glove manufacturers declare that the 40-hour week will entail a shortage of skilled workers in the glove industry, where there is little unemployment.

The National Handicrafts Committee has passed a resolution against the 40-hour week.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN FINLAND

With the object of bringing Finish legislation into conformity with the Convention concerning hours of work in commerce and offices, adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1930, the Government appointed a Committee to enquire into the alterations to be made in the Act of 24 October 1919, as amended by the Act of 29 May 1922.

During the past year, the Committee has published three reports, the first on annual holidays with pay, the second on hours of business in shops, and the third on hours of work proper in commercial undertakings.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

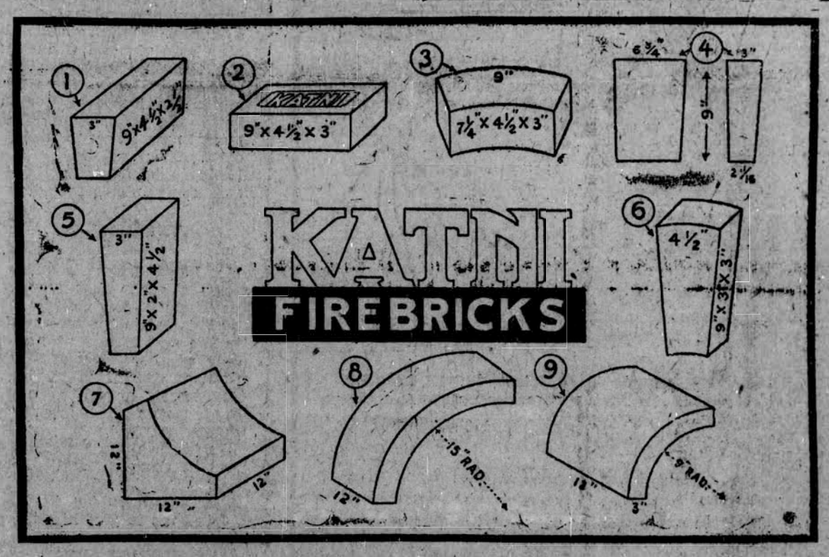
As far as annual holidays with pay for salaried employees in commerce and offices is concerned, the Committee proposes to regulate the question by provisions to be incorporated in section 14 of the Act of 1 June 1922 relating to contracts of employment; the duration of the holiday would not be altered, but would continue to vary between a fortnight and a month per annum. On the other hand, the Committee proposes to extend the scope of the Act to persons employed not only in commerce but in offices in general. The new legislation should, however, provide that the longer holiday with pay given to salaried employees in commerce would not apply to manual workers employed in shops and offices, but that the latter would remain under the general provisions of the Act relating to contracts of employment.

SHOP HOURS.

As regards the hours of business in shops, the Committee proposes the drafting of a special Act maintaining the essential provisions of the present regulations, but authorising commercial undretakings, offices and shops to remain open on Saturdays, as on other week days, until 6 p.m. (the present closing hour is 5 p.m.) Hairdressing saloons, which do not come under the present regulations, would be covered by the new Act, but, like certain other types of shop, they would be allowed to open on Sundays for three hours at the most, if licensed by the local authority.

HOURS IN COMMERCE AND OFFICES.

The Committee further proposes slightly to amend the regulations now governing the conditions of employment in commercial establishments and offices, and to bring them together under a special new Act. This would extend to all offices; extra remuneration would be paid for all overtime, though, in the opinion of the Committee, this remuneration might by agreement be included in the monthly salary; hours of work might be extended to permit a nine-hour day, provided that the 47-hour week were not exceeded and that the hours of work on other days in the week were reduced in proportion. The conditions of employment of children and young persons would be Act of 31 July 1929. The word governed by the provisions of the "child" would apply to any person under the age of 15 years employed in an industrial or commercial undertaking, as against the age of 16 years laid down in the present Act relating to conditions of employment in shops and commercial establishments.



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Year Life Reading. Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year, Rs 10. Correct answers for 5 questions about futurity Re. 1. Each extra question As. 4. V.P. As. 4. Send copy of horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age.

GANDHI JOTISH NILAYAM, TIRUTTANI, Madras Presidency.

L. G.'S GALE THRILL.

His Gandhi Pose

TILT AT "ABSENT" CABINET

The Special Correspondent of the "News Chronicle" sends the following interesting description of L. G.

"Well, don't I look fit?" That was how Mr. Lloyd George at Churt last night answered my question about his health.

He certainly did. He was very sunburnt and looked ten years younger.

One look at him will be enough to suppress the silly whispers of the clubs that "Lloyd George is done." He, is more full of fight than ever.

Yet he had had a trying time in the gale.

"We could not sleep last night," he said: "the wind was so terrific that we literally had to clutch the rails of our beds to prevent ourselves being thrown out.

"Before that we had been sitting in the music room of the ship, when suddenly there was an ear-splitting crash and every article of furniture was thrown into the middle of the room. Even the pictures were torn down from the walls.

"I had to sit cross-legged like Gandhi when he came and had that three-hour talk with me here. Oh, it was the worst storm I ever remember. But fortunately I am a very good sailor. Nothing affects me.

"I cannot really say anything about politics. You see I have only seen newspapers several days old. And if you will forgive me for saying so I prefer Woolly West stories to out-of-date newspapers.

ABSENT CABINET.

"In any case how can I talk about the Government's policy? We do not know what it is yet. I understand that the Cabinet is meeting to decide upon it next week. This is a great national crisis.

"Yet the Cabinet will have been out of London for nearly a month. What would have been said of me if I had acted like that in the war?

"I do not know where I shall sit in the House of Commons. I have not yet made up my mind I am in no hurry to take the oath. After all, there is only likely to be departmental business for the first few weeks."

UNREPENTANT.

Mr. Lloyd George is quite unrepentant about his attitude on Free Trade at the election.

"This talk of a revenue tariff in the next Budget" he said, "is only another way of getting through general Protection. Tariffs nearly always come into existence as an excuse for producing revenue. It happened like that in the United States, and in Canada and Australia."

After talking about he holiday, he asked me to give him the political news.

STORMS AHEAD.

I did, and though I am not at liberty to reveal what his comments were on the various questions and political personalities of the day, they were of the kind that left no doubt that the House of Commons will be an infinitely livelier place when he returns to it.

However his political enemies may seek to disguise the fact, Mr. Lloyd George has returned at the very top of his form.

His last words to me were: "I see they say I have come home to fight. Oh, no, I have come home to live a life of peace."

It was said with squared shoulders and an impish twinkle which foreshadow storms ahead for his Majesty's Ministers.—"News Chronicle."

BE BEAUTIFUL

The constant use of our 'FLORA BEAUTY CREAM" a scientific preparation; removes all wrinkles pimples, ugly stains, Boil Marks, Pox Dips and other spots from the skin and renders delicate, tender and velvetine. It wards off prickly heats, roughness, etc., and ensures an ever lasting Beauty and charming face. A trial will convince you.

Price each bottle Re. 1. Postage annas 6 extra.

Manager—

THE GULZAR TRADING AGENCY
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

SWADESHI COMPETITION.

Rs. 1,800 In Prizes.

It does not depend on luck or chance.—It is a real Intelligence test.

Rs. 1,000 cash to be given outright for an all-correct solution.

Rs. 300 cash Second Prize.

Rs. 200 cash Third Prize.

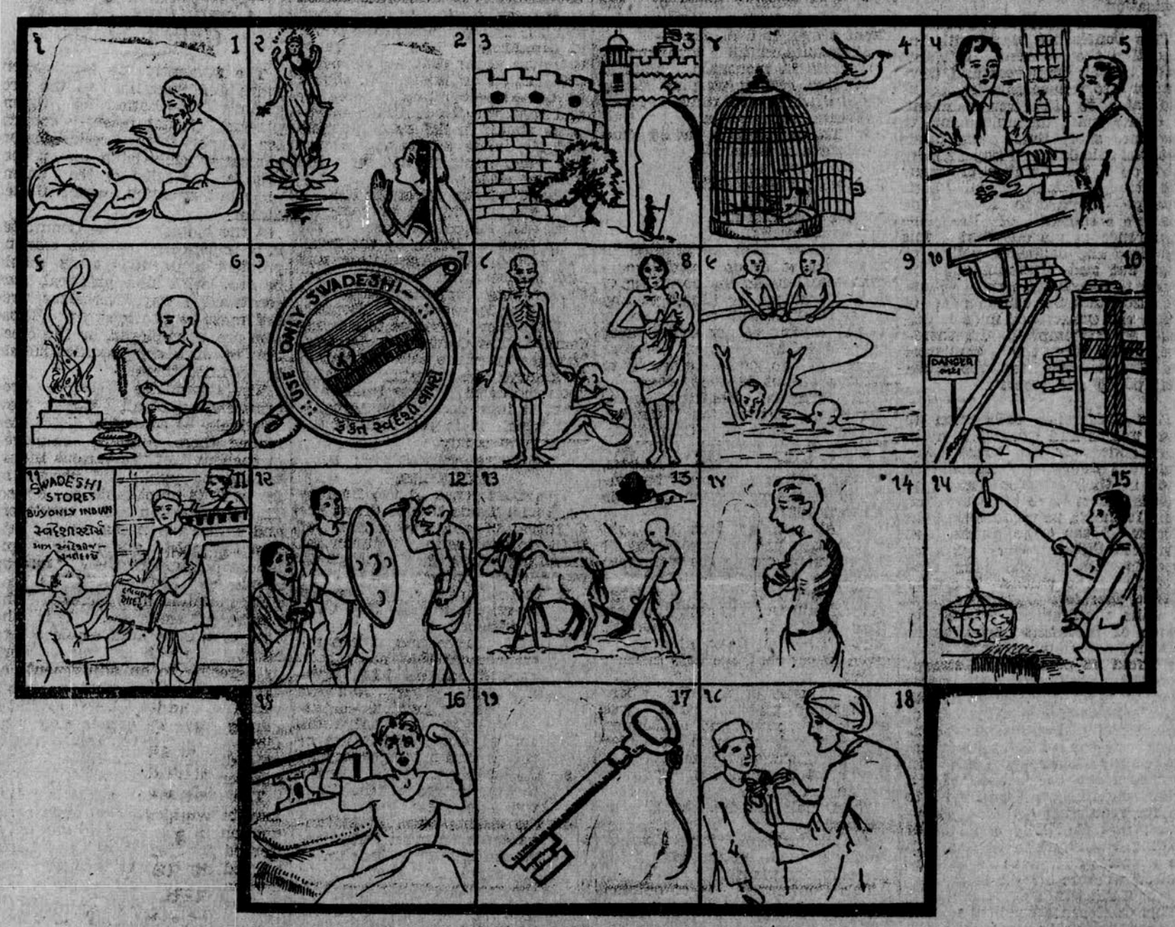
20 consolation prizes—value Rs. 15 each.

Combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," "The Bombay Samachar" and the "Indian Daily Mail."

There are 18 pictures given below and each picture is numbered. Each picture represents one word only, and you have to find out these words; now apply these words to the blanks in the sentences given in the coupon. If you apply the correct word you will complete the sentences. In the coupon fill in the correct word in the blank space and put the number of the picture at the end of the sentence.

For your guidance two sentences are solved.

Picture No. 17 represents a KEY. Fill the word KEY in the blank in sentence No. 1 and you have a complete sentence:—Swadeshi is the KEY to success. Similarly picture No. 18 represents REWARD; fill the blank in sentence No. 2:—Swadeshi is its own REWARD.



RULES.

1. In the coupon given below there are 18 sentences with a word left out in each. Fill in the correct word from the pictures and place the number of the picture used at the end of the sentence.
2. Fill in your name and address, and enclose 8 one-anna postage stamps as entrance-fee, and address the envelope to

   Post Box No. 706, General Post Office, BOMBAY.

   Or, enclose 8 annas in coins, address the envelope to "The Swadeshi Competition" and drop it in one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar" or, at the "Indian Daily Mail." No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
3. Send in as many entries as you like, with the entrance-fee of eight annas for each entry. No competitor will be awarded more than one prize.
4. In case of ties the Competition Editor will distribute the prizes, and his decision in all matters connected with this competition shall be final and binding.
5. The competition is not open to anyone connected as employee of this and other papers under the same control.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified, and no correspondence whatsoever should be sent with the entries.
7. A solution drawn up by a competent authority is deposited in our office, and this will be assumed as the correct solution.

ALL ENTRIES MUST REACH THIS OFFICE BY NOON ON MONDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1932.

The result will be announced on Monday 22nd Februay.

COUPON.

Number of	Picture.		
1 SWADESHI is the KEY to SUCCESS	17	10 Swadeshi will ..... your money	.....
2 SWADESHI is its own REWARD	18	11 Swadeshi will ..... your country	.....
3 SWADESHI means	.....	12 Swadeshi is a blessing to the	.....
4 ..... SWADESHI goods.	.....	13 Swadeshi lays the..... of Prosperity	.....
5 Swadeshi brings	.....	14 Swadeshi will prove a national	.....
6 ..... Swadeshi articles only	.....	15 Swadeshi is an unconquerable	.....
7 Swadeshi is our	.....	16 Swadeshi is a great	.....
8 Swadeshi is the ..... of business	.....	17 Swadeshi is the ..... of Patriots.	.....
9 Swadeshi is the salvation of the	.....	18 Swadeshi is the ..... of mill industry.	.....

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 Noon: Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-20 P.M.: Light Music by V. R. Divekar, Solicitor, with G. P. Soman (Dilruba), and Vigneshwar Shastri (Violin Solo).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Strathnaver", with the mails from London of 21st ultimo, arrived at Aden at 11 A.M. on the 31st idem and left there at 4-30 P.M. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 A.M. on Friday, the 5th instant.

The s.s. "Strathnaver" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 A.M. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura", with the mails from Bombay of 23rd ultimo, arrived at Port Said at 6-30 P.M. on the 31st instant and left there at 11-30 P.M. the same day.

PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR is open every Saturday and Sunday at the Marwadi Vidyalaya from 4 to 8 P.M. (S.T.). Admission is free. Ten thousand people visiting each time. Be a staunch Swadeshi and save our dear country.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:—Professor Claude Batley will deliver a lecture on "Bombay Architecture, Past and Present", illustrated with lantern slides on Wednesday (3rd inst.) at 6-0 P.M. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY DASHNAM GOSAVI MANDAL:—A condolence meeting of the Bombay Dashnam Gosavi Mandal was held on Sunday last at 'Samudra Tarang', Nepean Sea Road, to express regret at the sudden death of Rani Champavati Partapgirji at Hyderabad. The Rani Saheb's manifold activities in the cause of humanity such as women's education, child welfare, etc., were recalled and appreciated. A resolution was accordingly passed and condolence conveyed to Raja Partapgir Narsingirji.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Strathnaver" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 4th instant instead of 6-30 P.M. on Tuesday, the 2nd inst.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Thursday at 6 P.M. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall. Mr. B. T. Anklesaria will expound Gasna Ha 42 and continue his discussion thereon.

WRIST WATCH FOUND.

Mr. Basanti Lal Dhalia writes:—A wrist watch has been found in Kalbadevi Road on January 29. The owner may take it away after identification from "Marawari Agarawal Jatiya Kosh office" in Kelachand Mansion, Kalbadevi.

Packing Off At Last!

HOTSON TO SAIL ON SATURDAY

Sir Ernest Hotson, the ex-Home Member to the Government of Bombay, is leaving for England by the P. & O. mail boat on Saturday. Sir Ernest is now in Bombay.

Pandit Malaviya Leaves For Benares

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 1.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has returned to Allahabad. He leaves to-morrow for Benares.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Feb. 1.

Previous Closing Rate	6.88
To-day's Opening Rate	6.89
Difference	+.01
To-day Closing Rate	6.87
Difference	—.01

Broach Expectations .. Rs. 210-0-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

Previous Closing Rate	5.19
To-day's Opening Rate	5.20
Difference	+.01
To-day Closing Rate	5.27
Difference	+.08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 1.

Silver Ready	20/-
Higher	11/16
Silver Forward	20-3/16
Higher	15/16

India and China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Bombay Market was closed.

Another "Peshawar Day" Victim Succumbs To Bullet Injuries

CLOTH MERCHANT SENTENCED FOR NOT REPORTING TO THE POLICE

GHATKOPER LADY "DICTATOR" GIVEN "C" CLASS IN JAIL

The Peshawar Day celebration took for its toll one more victim who succumbed to his injuries in the K. E. M. Hospital. The deceased Mevaram Shaligram was injured by a bullet wound during the firing by the police near Bhuleshwar on Friday last, when the Emergency Council of the B. P. C. C. celebrated the Peshawar Day. Among those seriously injured was also the deceased who was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. At the coroner's inquest, the same evidence was led as in the case of Kisson Gupt, the first victim on whose body an inquest was held on Saturday last.

CORONER'S APOLOGIA FOR POLICE ACTION.

The Coroner in his summing up explained to the Jury that the police warned those assembled to disperse as they constituted members of an unlawful assembly. Instead of dispersing, they pelted stones at the police and the latter were obliged to open fire.

The Jury returned a verdict of death due to injury sustained by the firing of the police which they did in the discharge of their duty.

CLOTH MERCHANT SENTENCED

For Not Reporting Himself To Police

Mr. Rajaram Krishna Achrekar, a cloth merchant of Jacob Circle, was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default 6 months' further imprisonment by Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Court on Monday.

Mr. Achrekar was arrested on January 6 by the order of the Police Commissioner and detained under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. He was released on January 26 on parole and was ordered to report himself every day at the Agripada Police Station. He failed to do so and surrendered himself on Monday morning. He was charged under Section 21 of Ordinance No. I with disobeying the Police Commissioner's Order. He refused to take part in the trial and was sentenced as above.

Vithal Muljt was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment by the same Magistrate for writing a "bhoi patrika" and announcing a Congress programme.

FOR ASKING INFORMATION & ISSUING INSTRUCTIONS

K. S. Talpade Convicted

Mr. Keshav S. Talpade, alleged to be a member of the Executive Committee of the Nav Juvan Bharat Sabha, who was arrested on Wednesday last was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, or in default six months' more by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act 17 (1) and (2).

The accused was arrested by Inspector Chowdhary of the C. I. D. in Suknanand Chawl at C. P. Tank, as he was believed to be the General Officer Commanding of the Emergency Council. After his arrest, Mr. Talpade's house was searched at Navi Wadi, when two typed letters were seized by Inspector Chowdhary addressed to the accused by the Assistant Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, Allahabad. These letters were sent to all Dictators of the Provincial Congress Committees. In the first letter, information was required from all Dictators regarding lathi charges by the police, number of casualities and the effect of picketing, while in the second letter instructions were given to observe Independence Day on 26th inst.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced his as above.

Ghatkopar Lady "Dictator" Placed In "C" Class

JAILED FOR 18 MONTHS

GHATKOPAR, Feb. 1.

Srimati Subhadrabhen Khakhar, the "Dictator" of Upnagar Chhavni, was arrested and sentenced to 18 months R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50 or in defaut one month more. She was placed in 'C' class.

"ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES CARRIED BY YOUTHS AND IRRESPONSIBLE PERSONS"

Official "Appreciation" Of Situation

The Director of Information writes:—

Reports from the districts for the past week show that the situation continued quiet in almost all mofussil districts with no new developments. The "Independence Day" celebrations proved a complete failure everywhere and illegal activities where reported are now mostly continued by youths and irresponsible persons and excite little interest.

Land revenue collections where they are in progress are good. There have been some sporadic and unimportant attempts at Forest Satyagraha in the Southern Division and some toddy-tree cutting has been reported from Belgaum.

A "durbar" was held by the Commissioner of the Central Division at Nasik and was very largely attended, while the Commissioner of the Southern Division has held a number of meetings which were largely attended and appreciated.

(Other News Of Ordinance Ra In Bombay On Page 12.)

CHARGE OF CHEATING

Bombay High Court Quashes Sentence

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield of the Bombay High Court set aside the conviction on appeal of Shantilal Gulabchand, Manager of the Century Auto Sales, who was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1000 or in default four months' further imprisonment on a charge of cheating the Goodrich Tyre Co., by Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Bombay, on October 21.

The case for the prosecution was that the Century Auto Sales was started by the appellant and two others with a view to cheat honest firms doing business with them. When they asked for credit from Goodrich Rubber Co., in June 1930, they had no intention to pay for the goods. Their bank balance and their activity in opening a branch at Nasik showed that their intention was to receive goods from Bombay, and dispose them of at Nasik. In furtherance of their design, they obtained goods of about Rs. 3,027 between June 25 and July 28. Taking advantage of the credit of Rs. 3,000 allowed to them up to August 25, the accused presented on that day three bogus hundis drawn by himself. The accused came the next day and placed a fresh order of about Rs. 3000 and falsely represented to Mr. Twigg, the Depot Manager of the Goodrich Tyre Co., that the Century Auto Sales had met its previous liabilities.

The Defence denied any misrepresentation.

The Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment, held that as there was no misrepresentation, the charge of cheating could not stand.

Their Lordships, therefore, set aside the conviction and quashed the sentence.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. S. R. Mehta, appeared for the appellant.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Feb. 1.

Previous Close	3.46
To-day's Close	3.45
Difference	—.01

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 1.

Previous Close	3.45-1/2
To-day's Opening	3.45-1/4
To-day's Close	3.45
Difference	—1/2

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Hostel For Girl Students

PROPOSAL SENT BACK TO SYNDICATE

The Senate of the University of Bombay appointed a Committee of 11 members to prepare definite rules of procedure for the discussion of the University budget, on the motion of Mr. K. T. Shah, at its adjourned annual meeting, held at the Convocation Hall on Monday.

Mr. K. T. Shah urged the necessity of the proposal in the present circumstances on the lines of other legislatures, and proposed a committee of nine members. The Senate, however, decided to form a committe of 11 members, comprising of Principal Mackenzie, Mr. Justice Mirza, Mr. Justice Wadia, Prof. Gadgil, Mr. K. T. Shah, Principal N. M. Shah, Principal H. Hamill, Mr. P. A. Dhond, Mr. Pahlajani and Mr. R. P. Masani.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

The Senate then adopted the proposal of Dr. K. G. Naik, regarding the teaching of courses of studies at the Royal Institute of Science.

The proposal pressed for the abolition of the undergraduate classes at the Royal Institute of Science, if necessary, for the transfer of the classes to the Elphinstone College by May 1933, for handing over the Institute to the University to enable it to undertake training and research in sciences, pure and applied, and for a recurring annual grant of Rs. 2,00,000 for the purpose.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta moved a proposal that the appointments of University Professors, University teachers and servants of the University on an initial monthly salary of Rs. 500 or more should be made by Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate, and requested the Government to give the Senate the power to make such appointment and to frame statutes in that behalf.

After prolonged discussion the proposal was carried by 33 votes to 28.

The Senate agreed that the Government be requested to amend the Section in such manner that the Academic Council could elect all its seven representatives on the Syndicate collectively.

HOSTEL OF GIRL STUDENTS.

Mr. K. Natrajan moved in the absence of Mrs. Sharda Mehta that a hostel for at least 100 University women students, excepting those in the medical colleges, be established by the University in the City of Bombay in the first instance for 5 years directly under the management and control of the University, and that the necessary financial provision be made in the University budget for the purpose.

After a hot debate the amendment for referring the proposal back to the Syndicate was passed.

NO CURBING OF POWER.

Dr. A. G. Viegas' proposal to amend the University Act of 1928 to curb the powers of the different bodies of the University other than the Senate and to appoint a committee for the purpose was defeated.

On the motion of Mr. K. G. Warty the Senate agreed to establish a Matriculation Board to look after all matters in connection with the matriculation examination and the registration of schools and appointed a committee to draft statutes etc. suggesting the constitution, function and powers of that Board within two months.

The meeting was then adjourned to Tuesday.

LAHORE CHIEF JUSTICE IN BOMBAY

Garden Party At Willingdon Club

A garden party to Sir Shadilal, Chief Justice of Lahore, was given on Monday afternoon at the Willingdon Sports Club by Messrs. Gurbuxsingh, M. L. Tannon, Indranarain Brijmoharlal and Major S. L. Bhatia.

As Sir Shadilal was leaving for Lahore at 7 p.m. the party was fixed for 4-15 p.m. Despite the early hour fixed there was a fairly large attendance of guests including Justice Tekchand, Sir Abdul Kadir, Sir Shahabuddin Chowdhary, Sir Daljitsingh, Sir Gulamhussein Hidayatullah, Sir G. B. Pradhan, Sir Maulvi Raffiuddin, Mr. Faiz Tyabji, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Zaveri, Raja Govindlal Shivlal, Raja of Shekhopura and others. A large number of guests who had come down specially for the marriage of Sir Shadilal's son, were also present at the function.

Punjab Judges Visit Bombay High Court

Mr. Justice Tekchand and Mr. Justice Abdul Kadar of Lahore, who had come to Bombay in connection with the marriage ceremony of the son of Sir Shadilal, the Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, paid a visit to the High Court on Monday.

HINDU WOMEN AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

Dr. Deshmukh's Plea For Sweeping Away All Cobwebs Of Codes And Customs

Declaring that it was the paramount duty of the State to raise Hindu women to a human level, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative gave his unequivocal support to the Bill brought forward by Rai Bahadur Harbilas Sarda in the Legislative Assembly which contemplates giving a share to Hindu woman in her husband's property.

He wanted the Government to sweep away all the cobwebs of succession and survivorship, code and commentary which reduced Hindu women to the level of chattle. If the Government failed to lend their support to this important and urgent reform they would be failing not only in their duty as State but also would fail to do their duty by humanity.

SOCIETY IN FAVOUR OF REFORM.

The Doctor asserted that the premier national institution of India had put woman on an equal status with man and Government were not justified in saying that there was not sufficient public opinion in favour of such a reform.

"It might be thought that amidst the present time of din and roar it is inopportune to bring forward a Bill like this. But I do not agree with that view. The earth makes its revolution just the same and babies are born when big battles are fought and men die in hundreds. So far as I can see in the future, till Mother Nature insists on this child craft marriage is a necessity for the society, and if there are marriages there must be widows. There are more chances of there being widows than widowers, for normally the wife is younger than the husband. I, therefore, think that it is one of the eternal questions and attention should not be withdrawn from this important issue.

DUTY OF THE STATE.

Continuing the Doctor observed, "It is not only the duty of the society to look after the widows but it is also the paramount duty of the State. According to some speakers the lot of Hindu widow is not a bad one. I do not know what is their idea of the lot of a human being. But according to all facts and according to my observations as a Hindu and a medical practitioner the lot of a Hindu widow is as wretched as it could be.

The Hindu society had made an attempt by codes to prevent the menfolk from robbing their womenfolk and put them on an equal basis with men so far as the right of property is concerned. But subsequently within the last hundred or two hundred years by means of commentaries when all enterprise of earning wealth by one's own exertions had disappeared from Hindu society a successful attempt was made to filch the woman of her property.

IGNORANCE OF HINDU LAW.

The British courts by their interpretation of codes and commentaries and their decisions based on ignorance of old Hindu Law or the opinion of interested translating ignoramuses gave the *coup-de-grace* to the status of woman. And these decisions of courts are now claimed as divine law and foundations of Hindu society and the Hindus are not ashamed to own them. As everybody knows there is not one school of this divine Hindu Law but there are as many branches as important cities with High Courts in British India.

Influenced by the erroneous idea that in the East the status of woman must always be degraded the British Courts seem to have taken all the bad times of the different schools and combined them in the decision of the Privy Council to serve as divine law and the foundation of Hindu society for some of the members of the Assembly to take shelter behind them.

TWO SCHOOLS OF HINDU LAW.

There are two chief schools of Hindu law, the *Mitakshara* which is the old one and the *Dayabhag* or the Bengal school. According to the Mitakshar a Hindu woman even as a widow can inherit every kind of property and is on a par with the man. But with the joint family and the joke of co-partner she never gets a chance to inherit it. According to *dayabhag* she succeeds to the man's inheritance even as a childless widow but is under the rule of her kinsmen. By mixing up the two and taking the bad points of both the British Courts have gone one better. A woman can't inherit every kind of property and must be constantly plagued by the care of reversioners, not for herself but for the property.

SWEEP AWAY ALL COBWEBS.

I think it is up to the State to sweep away all the cobwebs of succession and survivorship, widows' estates and revisioners and clean away all the mess of codes and commentaries and customs and codes, and base the Laws on natural rights and considerations of humanity and justice.

A DISHONEST CLAIM.

To my mind the charge on the part of the Government that there is not sufficient opinion in favour of such a reform is baseless and dishonest. Firstly they are bound to clear all this mess which is of their own creation. Secondly when they say that there is not sufficient public opinion do they not know that the national body of India at its last session at Karachi put woman on an equal status with man socially, politically and economically? Do they want a better public opinion than this? Besides it is unfair to expect to hear the public voice at the present time. We have been hearing about the solicitude of the Government for minorities and the whole structure of constitution-building for India is supposed to be held up over this question. Let the Government look after the interest of this great married minority by actively supporting the attempts to lift up the woman to human level. If they remain apathetic or passive they would be grossly failing in their duty not only as State but also in their duty towards human beings.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

In sympathy with a better Hessian market, jute shares opened steady after the week-end and a good business resulted at hardening rates. In coals a few deals were recorded at lower levels. Teas were dull with a limited enquiry. In the miscellaneous section sugar shares were in some demand; otherwise there was no special feature. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3-1/2 per cent. Paper 54/4 small lot; 4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1916/17 85/14 small lot; 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 92/6; 5 per cent Loan 1939/44 79/10 small lot; 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 95/12.

Banks: Imperial Bank contributory 209/8.

Railways: Parasat Basirhat Light Railway 59 ex div.; Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 56.

Cottons: Kesoram 3.

Coals: Amalgamated Coalfields 8/12; Burrakur 10/4; Katras Jherriah 30/12; New Beerbhoom 8/6; North Damuda 2/13; Raneegunge 30/12; Samla Collieries 1/12.

Jutes: Adamjee ordy. 10; Albion ordy. 255; Barnagore 117; Clive ordy. 25/11; Howrah ordy. 38/2; Hukumchand ordy. 21/12; Kamarhatty ordy. 370; Kinnison ordy. 618/8; National ordy. 20/5.

Miscellaneous: Karanpura Development 8/4; Bengal Chemical pref. 10/10; Bengal Telephone ordy. 8/2 ex div.; Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation 36.10-1/2; Bengal Iron 2/2; Calcutta Hydraulic 173; Nasmyths Patent Press 100; Midnapore Zemindary 59; Champaran 19/10; Cawnpore Sugar 22; Purtabpore Co. pref. 10/4; Bishnauth Tea 14/4; East India Tea 7/6.—A.P.

"Withdaw Ordinances"

DEMAND OF U. P. M. L. C.s

LUCKNOW, Feb. 1.

The resolutions tabled for the forthcoming session of the United Provinces Council include one from Chaudhri Arjun Singh Sahib recommending the Government to communicate the Council's request to the Governor-General to convene a meeting of leaders of various parties in the country in order to find means of settlement and secure co-operation of all parties in the inauguration of a new constitution for India.

Mr. Ram Bahadur Saksena will recommend the withdrawal of the application of Ordinances from these Provinces while Rao Krishna Pal Singh will urge that pending the introduction of the new constitution all important reserved departments should be transferred immediately to popular control.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

BOMB THROWN AT POLICE

LUCKNOW, Feb. 1.

Four sub-inspectors and two head constables were slightly injured as a result of the explosion of a bomb which was thrown at them when they were on duty outside a public park in the busiest centre of the town. This is the first attempt of revolutionary crime in Lucknow for many years.—A. P.

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

The Lothian Committee arrives in Madras, according to the present programme on February 27.

A security of Rs. 2,000 was deposited to-day by Mr. Kannappar as the printer and publisher of "India" a Tamil daily on whom a notice had been served demanding the security a week ago.

A Congress flag was seen flying on the wireless post in the Fort Maidan yesterday. The flag was removed by the police.—A. P.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
A Thrilling, Amusing, Revealing, Daring, Fascinating Drama of Men and Their Loves, from the Famous Stage HIT AMONG THE MARRIED By VINCENT LAWRENCE
MEN CALL IT LOVE
With
ADOLPHE MENJOU
LEILA HYAMS
MARY DUNCAN
NORMAN FOSTER
HE UNDERSTOOD MISUNDERSTOOD WIVES!
Also the Tennis Technician
WILL T. TILDEN
In Backhand, Forward & Service
AND A NEW COMEDY BY
THELMA TODD and ZASU PITTS
PLEASE BOOK YOUR SEAT EARLY

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd 1932.

INSENSATE RECKLESSNESS.

The attitude taken up by Sir James Crerar in the Assembly yesterday on the resolution moved by Sir Hari Singh Gour is characteristic of the insensate recklessness which has seized the official mind, now that it finds again in its hands the weapons of repression and is secure in the unstinted support of a Secretary of State who is equally infatuated with the belief that the policy of "firmness" can succeed in crushing the aspirations of people who are determined to achieve political freedom. The Government have no kind words even for their own friends. They ask in one breath for the co-operation of the law-abiding remnant of political India, but it must be accorded on their own terms. Sir Hari Singh Gour's resolution condemns Civil Disobedience as cordially as it questions the wisdom of repression and impugns the humanity of the methods by which the Government seek to suppress obnoxious political activities. The support the resolution will get in the Assembly will come from men, who by the mere fact that they are members of a legislature the elections for which were boycotted by Congressmen, carry a certificate of good behaviour as co-operators. But even their protests fail to move the Government from their course. Sir James Crerar announces that the Government will not yield or even listen to criticism from their best friends—the men who have stood by them in their time of need and done their best to carry on the pretence of representative government with some show of decency.

LIBERTY IN JEOPARDY.

Sir Hari Singh Gour goes all out for support of the Government against every force of non-co-operation arrayed against them. He condemns terrorism and all acts of violence. He condemns civil disobedience and the policy of the no-rent campaign and similar activities. He is convinced that it is the duty of all patriotic citizens to join in the constructive task of expediting the inauguration of a new constitution ensuring lasting peace in the country. But his sense of civic duty and responsibility boggies at the spectacle of the upheaval of law and order by the regime of ordinances. He protests that the fundamental rights of British subjects under the common law cannot be modified or restricted by the Indian Legislature, a point on which we doubt whether any constitutional authority will be found to disagree with him. But his moderation withal is unexceptionable. He does not question the need for emergency legislation. But he very naturally asks, as even the most loyal friend of the Government, if he is candid and reasonable, must ask, what justification is there for the enactment of ordinances, or at least their continued existence as the law of the land, when the Legislature is there to pass whatever emergency legislation the Government can justifiably ask for. He demands that the ordinances be placed before the Assembly where they can be examined and modified to conform with reason and respect for the elementary rights of the people, and, while condemning civil disobedience, he roundly declares that the liberty of the entire peaceful community is placed in jeopardy by the existence of the arbitrary and extravagant powers which have been placed in the hands of the Executive.

ORDINANCES UNJUSTIFIABLE.

The request that the Ordinances should be placed before the Legislature is at least one that nobody could describe as unreasonable, if the Government are anxious that the rule of law should be prevail. The activities of civil-resisters are not unprovided for by the common law or the elaborate provisions of the code which protect and support the Government of the country. There is really no justification at all for the ordinances from this point of view. The arrests and detention of persons without trial or charge, confiscation of property and funds by executive fiat and punishment of parents for the crimes of their children may be a conveniently rough and ready method of dealing with a political body which practises civil disobedience, but such rigid and severe methods, as Sir Samuel Hoare himself was obliged to admit, are out of date and more than that, as the Secretary of State again confessed, incongruous with representation of India at the Disarmament Conference. They could only be justified or excused in the case of an armed rebellion.

JEJUNE SIR JAMES.

Are the Government surprised that their own friends are shocked at the extent to and manner in which repression is being carried on all over the country? Are they surprised that even men who have gone so far as to support the enactment of Ordinances, are affronted by the manner in which they are used? Apparently, if we are to judge by Sir James Crerar's jejeune and complacent attitude, they are not. They are neither surprised nor concerned. They have determined to use every means in their power of crushing the activities of the Congress and of those who are prepared to give them every support in their constructive policy tell them that the liberty of the entire peaceful community is in jeopardy, they remain unmoved. This is a vote of censure, says Sir James Crerar, and the Government attitude towards it cannot be any other but that of strenuous opposition to it. And he proceeds with the stale and unprofitable task of once more endeavouring to prove that the Congress are responsible for tearing up the Settlement.

AN EXPLODED CHARGE.

That charge has already been disproved by the powerful indictment of the Government's actions contained in Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's letter to the Viceroy. It is disproved by the words of the Viceroy himself uttered in Calcutta on December 30th. It is disproved by the letter to the "Times" from the ex-Secretary of State, exposing the change of policy revealed in the Prime Minister's utterances. It is disproved by the action of the Government of India, when they responded to Mahatma Gandhi's final appeal for further negotiation and discussion by clapping him into jail and passing the Emergency Powers Ordinance. Sir James Crerar seems to think that the Congress had no right to consolidate their position during the period of Truce. If they believed that it was a defiance of the Truce on the part of the Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee to issue instructions to that effect within a week of signing the Settlement, they need not have held their hand. They should have acted at once. But at that time the Labour Government was still in office and the policy had not been changed.

CAN THEY HOPE TO SUCCEED?

However, we need not follow the Home Member into the discussion of settled issues. Our interest for the moment is concerned with the manner in which the Ordinances are being administered. Sir James Crerar says the Government "recognise the necessity of administering them with the strictest moderation and restraint." Is he quite ignorant of the manner in which they are administered in the City and Presidency of Bombay by Magistrates who seem to think that there is no alternative to maximum sentences and the most vindictive punishments of men, women and children? Was he ignorant before yesterday of the horrifying account given to the Assembly by Maulana Shafi Daudi of the veritable reign of terror existing in the North-West Frontier Province? If these are the methods by which his Government hope to carry the country with them in their task of constructive reform, they may make up their minds that nothing but disastrous failure is in store for the task they have undertaken.

WAR WHICH IS NO WAR

We live and learn. The Sino-Japanese conflict is no war. The Chinese Delegation to the League Council denies that the Nanking Government "intends to declare war" on Japan. It pointed out to the Geneva elder statesmen that, "such an act would be suicidal and would put the Chinese helplessly in the wrong at a moment when China had induced the League to act under Article 15". The Chinese attitude is strictly correct, but the hopes entertained by the Nanking Government that the Geneva League would be able to come to China's rescue in an effective manner are pathetic. China has, however, put herself in the right in the eyes of the whole world by exhibiting a scrupulous regard for international agreements and conventions.

Japan, pursuing a definitely Imperialist policy, ignores the necessity to show any such respect. Manchuria is to be turned into a Japanese "protectorate" like Korea, in order, of course, that her hapless millions should be rescued from the ravages of Chinese "brigands" and "peace and tranquillity" should come to them—much to Japan's economic advantage. The grabbing of Manchuria is a "fait accompli" and the Geneva League has to stomach that odious achievement which stands to the discredit of the "Britain of the East." The commencement of Sino-Japanese hostilities near Shanghai has, however, perturbed the foreign powers. The "National" Government of Britain watches the developments in the situation at Shanghai with "grave concern". British infantry and artillery are on their way to Shanghai from Hongkong and the naval force is to be reinforced by two more battleships. American troops have been ordered to embark for China and protests have been made to Tokyo from London and from Washington against "the use of the International Settlement as a base for attack" and the attention of the Japanese Foreign Minister has been invited to the danger to which the lives and interests of foreign subjects have been exposed "by the recent Japanese action in Shanghai".

The whole affair is a war on Japan's side, and no war on China's. Chiang Kai Shek, in his appeal to the people of China, had merely asked them "to unite for the defence of their rights". Is the League in a position to help a people who are determined "to unite for a defence of their rights"? Its previous efforts to secure an amicable and peaceful solution of the Sino-Japanese conflict have proved futile, but it may at least venture to implore three eminent members of its Council, Britain, France and Germany, to prohibit the supply of the munitions of war to the combatants.

EIGHT REASONS WHY COERCION IS BOUND TO FAIL

Protest By British Sympathisers With Indian Cause

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON January 14.

As I said in the previous portion of my despatch the attitude of the "official" Labourites at present is an indication of their anxiety not to harass Mr. Macdonald over his frankly Tory Indian policy. As regards the attenuated Labour "Opposition", that feeble group led by Papa Lansbury, they have not had the courage so far to organise a protest. The British Cabinet has been sufficiently bombarded with paper resolutions and telegraphic condemnation of the present Ordinance Raj in India. Earl Russell who recently returned from America says that, "in refusing to discuss with Mr. Gandhi the ordinances and in sending him to prison without trial the Indian Government revealed itself as a complete autocracy. Very soon the whole country would be under virtual martial law. The present policy of the Indian Government could only lead to wholesale arrests and imprisonments, but a people who demand freedom could not be suppressed in that way. In refusing to discuss the ordinances with Mr. Gandhi the Viceroy was acting like a veritable despot. It was useless to talk about setting machinery in motion to work out constitutional details when at the same time, the Government practised repression."

ON THEIR HEADS THE RESPONSIBILITY.

"If India were plunged into chaos, we in this country had a direct responsibility. The suppression of Congress would lead to violence and revolutionary methods, for which the Government must take the blame". The Socialist Earl is so indignant at the present "Mussolinism" in India that he has agreed to preside over a public meeting contemplated by the Commonwealth of India League to register the protest of the British Labourites, the Trade Unionists, the Quakers and other "Sympathisers" of the Indian National Congress against the Government's policy. And only last night at a meeting held of a selected few the following statement was issued over the signatures, amongst others, of Messrs. Lansbury, Kenworthy, Horace Alexander, Nevinson, Horrabin, Alfred Salter, Ernest Bevin, S. C. Sen, and Krishna Menon.

A BRITISH SAPRUITE.

The Indian public ought to know that Mr. H. S. L. Polak who was present at the meeting not only refused to share the views of the signatories over the Government's present policy in India but was in complete agreement with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in his views about Gandhiji expressed prior to his interview with the Viceroy on Friday.

REPRESSION OF NO AVAIL.

Following is the full text of the statement:

We desire to protest against the decision of the British Government and the Government of India to embark on a policy of repression in India. We do it for the following reasons: (1) Repression will gravely jeopardise the prospects of the settlement of the Indian question by discussion and negotiation, begun at the Round Table Conference. (2) Repression will make further co-operation between the British Government and Indian statesmen difficult, if not impossible. (3) Repression will stimulate the small and irresponsible terrorist elements in India to further violence. (4) Repression will divert Indian public opinion from concentration upon the main problem of self-government. (5) Repression will lead, as all repression leads, to indignant demonstrations on the part of the general population, the consequences of which may be profoundly serious. (6) Repression will further undermine the faith of all sections of Indians in the genuineness of British declarations in favour of self-government. (7) Force is no remedy and the present methods of Government by Ordinance, claimed to maintain law and order, will lead to further abandonment of the use of the normal machinery of government. (8) The suppression of Congress removes from the sphere of negotiation, the largest, most influential and most representative body in India. We urge the Viceroy to discuss the situation with representatives of all parties, including the Congress. To that end, we call upon the Government and the other parties concerned to take immediate steps to suspend repressive measures and Civil Disobedience and we demand the immediate release by the Government of all those arrested on political grounds since the adjournment of the Round Table Conference. The consistent hostility of the Indian National Congress to terrorist policy makes it possible for the Government to devise the necessary measures against assassination with the co-operation of all parties, including the Congress. It is the imperative duty of the British Government to make discussion and no coercion the basis of its policy in India."

DISILLUSIONMENT OF LONDON INDIANS.

Will these protests have any effect on the British Cabinet? This is the question that ought to confront the signatories of the document. So far as Indians are concerned, they have hardly any doubt that there will be no response to these protestations of the arm-chair politicians in this country, but that Government will bend to the Indian demand only when the economic pressure is complete. The Indian community has, therefore, decided not to convene any meeting to "protest" or to "condemn" the Government action, but will hold a meeting on Tuesday next with a view to concert measures in support of national interests. Until to-day, the Yellow Press was engaged in stating that all was quiet on the Indian front, as the result of Ordinance Raj but to-day even Sir Percival Philips admits that the "boycott movement" is having its effect on the British trade in the country. The ever-vigilant Reuter has also the pleasure to announce that "the trade 'Hartal' in Bombay is complete" and that the women pickets are performing their duties "in an effective manner."

HELPLESS RAMSAY!

In the meantime, the Prime Minister has returned from his Christmas holidays and those who hold him as their political guru, cling to the opinion that he does not approve of the present-day policy of the India Secretary. Rumour has it that he made a mild protest to the "Great Moghul of Whitehall" for not having consulted the "National" Prime Minister before embarking upon a "new" policy in India. It is believed that pressure is being brought upon Sir Samuel Hoare to send a

(Continued on page 7.)

Notes of the Day

Iraq's "Independence."

Much is being made of the "Independence" that is about to be bestowed on Iraq. And more of the comforting "determination of the League Commission that Britain shall not have any privileges in Iraq by virtue of the mandate." For, foreign judges—they may be safely regarded as "necessary"—shall not be exclusively British and every League member shall enjoy "most favoured nation" treatment. But British air bases and British troops are to remain in Iraq for the time being. Iraq's is, therefore, that magnificent kind of "Independence" which is enjoyed by Egypt. We find certain stipulations as regards minorities. And we recall British solicitude for minorities nearer home.

A Shafi Daudi "Formula."

The Working Committee of the so-called All-Parties' Muslim Conference—we had almost said Maulana Shafi Daudi and his Daudists—has spoken. Much subtlety seems to have been spent on the resolution passed by the Committee. But it has ended in making the Maulana and his friends unmistakably obvious. Before finally considering the question of non-participation in the R. T. C. Committees some of these gentlemen will go in a deputation to the Viceroy and communicate the results to their Committee as early as the end of February! This is to say that the problem of whether or no the Committees should be boycotted will be discussed after they have all but finished their work. It would have been more honest for Moulvi Daudi and his friends to say that they were out to co-operate whatever the consequences to Muslims. It would, also be perfectly intelligible.

An Absurd Rumour.

We quite believe that the rumour of Sir Frederick Sykes' impending recall is, as the Private Secretary to the Viceroy says, absolutely unfounded. The London correspondent of the "Pioneer," who reported that the Bombay Governor would be recalled unless the situation improved within ten days, himself calls it a step without precedent. And unprecedented steps of this kind can never be taken in India.

Sir Frederick's Duty.

But we are sorry for Sir Frederick. The rumour about "recall" is, of course, absurd. But it is clear that some, at least, among his countrymen are not satisfied with the "mild" manner in which the Government are "improving" the situation not only in Bombay but in the whole of the Presidency. The discontent against Sir Frederick is undoubted. He should, therefore, lose no time in acting as he is expected to act. He should immediately double the "firmness" in the execution of Ordinance Rule. In case he does not find it politic or convenient to do so, there is nothing to prevent him from remembering unavoidable and urgent business at 'Home' in favour of, say, Sir James Crerar. Thereafter, all that he will have to do to redeem himself in the eyes of patriotic Britons is to imitate Lord Irwin. If, that is to say, the Bombay Government were, after Sir Frederick's substitution by what the Tories like to call a "strong" man, to outlaw all members of all Indian Commercial Bodies, instead merely of banning their meetings. Sir Frederick should address a meeting in London of the Primrose League and say, "I would have done the same." And the situation in Bombay would greatly "improve."

"Hartals" and Government.

Many Magistrates have penalised shop-keepers for observing hartals. These "hartals" have been an expression of regret at, or protest against, certain acts done by Government in persuance of the Rule by Ordinance. That being so, the action of these Magistrates becomes indefensible. Strong feelings in the same connection have been publicly expressed even by Liberal newspapers, and also Liberal politicians, in meetings and through the Press. But Government do not dream of taking action against the Liberal press or against Liberal leaders, for instance, Dr. Subarroyan, Sir Phiroz Sethna and Mr. Chintamani. It would, of course, be foolish to expect Authority to realise the absurdity of this position. But should we not thank Government for sparing the Bombay University although its Governing Body observed a brief Hartal at a recent meeting?

WHIPPING IN COURT

Observations On A Recent Bombay Decision

(BY 'LEX.')

For the first time in the history of criminal justice in this city, a juvenile convict was awarded whipping and the sentence of 12 stripes carried out under Mr. H. P. Dastur's orders in the court room on the 28th instant.

The offender in the present case was a Congress picket believed to be of the age of fifteen years. Section 392 (1) of Cr. P. Code lays down that

in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it (whipping) shall be inflicted in such mode and on such part of the person, and with such instruments, as the Local Government directs.

The same Code prescribes again the procedure of executing the whipping sentence in Sec. 390 (b), namely, that

the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of the sentence, or if an appeal is made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the Appellate Court, but the whipping shall be inflicted as soon as practicable after the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the order of the Appellate Court confirming the sentence.

One would like to know whether the prescription of fifteen days' period as well as other details of procedure have been superseded by any other law and, if so, what, as the provisions of the Ordinances do not, so far as I could see, cover this remarkable case. I will not comment on the exceptionally summary procedure adopted in the execution of a whipping sentence because hardly any comment is called for. But it is a practice carefully followed by Magistrates that specially heinous offences or those of a severe criminal character shall be met with the whipping sentence and it would be interesting to know, whether our penologists have anything to say in justification of the sentence and the very peculiar procedure of its execution.

Tipsy-Cake

"It is believed" says a telegram from Geneva "that Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek's appeal to the people of China to unite for the defence of their rights has been misconstrued as a declaration of war."

If Sir Samuel Hoare had reached Geneva yet, we could have understood the possibility of such a strange misconstruction gaining some credence.

* * *

"Illicit Salt"
"Magistrate Raises A Point of Law"

This won't do at all. We can't have points of law raised in these days. What are the Ordinances for?

* * *

The Home Member's defence, in the Assembly, of the Ordinance regime is introduced by a contemporary under the headline "Crerar Defies".

A misprint, of course, for "Crerar Deified"—by himself!

* * *

The India Office and the Government of India both deny emphatically that the British Government is likely to recall Sir Frederick Sykes. Thus the horrid suggestion that this would be a preliminary to the recall of Sir Ernest Hotson is also emphatically disposed of.

* * *

Mr. Wedgwood Benn has recalled, in his letter to the "Times" many important facts of history, ancient and modern. It is perhaps due to the strong flood of recollections about what others have said and done that one little matter has been flooded out—his own part as Secretary of State for India.

* * *

"There is now a choice between the two ways, the way of constitutional progress and the barren road of destruction".—Sir James Crerar.

The only trouble is, his speech leaves us in some doubt as to which road he wants us to choose.

* * *

Sir Hugh Cocke, who had just come straight up from Bombay in "an outstanding speech" told the House "quite clearly and without gratification that there were in Bombay no complaints about the unduly rigorous application of the Ordinances in force there."

Thus the "Evening News" special correspondent in Delhi. If it would cause him any gratification we can supply him with complaints.

* * *

Another "outstanding speech", was that of Maulana Shafi Daudi who, according to the same intelligent scribe, instead of supporting the allegation of official atrocities in the Frontier Province paid a tribute to the Chief Commissioner and the whole cadre of officers.

On referring to the report of the debate we find that the tribute to the Chief Commissioner was to the effect that "he appeared to be trembling in fear of his subordinates."

Evidently carrying out the best traditions of the service. A well-deserved tribute!

* * *

No Sir, the telegram in question, was despatched before, not after, lunch!

* * *

Sir Hugh Cocke, in his outstanding speech, declared that "as long as there was outward and inward hostility to Government it would be necessary to keep and use the ordinances."

Only, after outward hostility has been successfully suppressed there will have to be a new ordinance providing for X ray examination of suspects. We always expected somebody would suggest this.

* * *

"Problems like those of minorities and franchise" said the Bombay rooster, "required time". So much so that the Government have already informed the Finance Committee of the Government of India on the quiet that funds will have to be provided for a further tour of Lord Lothian's Committee next cold weather.

You can make your own calculations from this.

* * *

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer likened the Nationalists in the Assembly to the Constitutionalist Party of Redmond in Ireland.

The Redmondites dwindled away into nothingness, but one remained to be Governor-General of the Free State. Ranga's ambitions can be more easily satisfied.

* * *

All the same it was a happy coincidence that while Mr. Ranga Iyer was speaking the Countess of Willingdon arrived and took her seat in the Viceregal box.

* * *

"The fact", says the Evening Babe, "that Pandit Malaviya issued the 'letter' to the press before the Viceroy could have received it gives him away completely".

Quite as completely, we should say as the Viceroy's refusal to grant him an interview gave Gandhiji away.

"Kesari" Editor Jailed For 2 Years

MORE POONA DICTATORS SENTENCED

POONA, Feb. 1.

The fifth and sixth Cantonment "Dictators" namely Mr. Joshi and Mr. Dalpule were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Karandikar, the editor of the "Kesari" was sentenced to two years and was fined in addition Rs. 50.

Four others were sentenced to three years, two years and one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.—A.P.

STUDENTS GO RED

Frontier Day Arrests In Nasik

(From Our Correspondent)

NASIK, Jan. 30.

Since the morning of the Frontier Day, red clothes were prominent everywhere. In a primary school, the teacher was absolutely non-plussed to see the whole class of forty boys with red caps on. When the Vanarsena procession started, a dozen of them were arrested. The main procession was dispersed by the police and some arrests were made. The breaking up of processions and arrests continued till eight in the night. In all 49 arrests were made, but later, all of them were released after their addresses were noted down.

Messrs. Bider and Oke of the Khadi Bhandar have been arrested.

Arrests have taken place all over the district. At Bhagur, 5 persons were sentenced to six months' rigorous and one was awarded four months' rigorous.

FURNITURE ATTACHED TO RECOVER FINE

Ex-M. L. C. Gives An Undertaking

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 1.

The police recovered this morning a fine of Rs. 200 imposed on Mrs. Vasumati Desai, formerly Secretary of the Picketing Mandal, now in jail, by attaching some furniture and other valuables from her house.

Her husband, Mr. Ramprasad Desai, a pleader, who has been released on restraint conditions has protested against the attachment of his property for recovering a fine imposed on his wife. It is understood that he will take legal action in the matter.

EX-M.L.C. GIVES AN UNDERTAKING.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai, ex-M.L.C., who was served with a notice to be present in Nadiad, presented himself in Nadiad and on his giving an undertaking not to take part in the Civil Disobedience movement, he has been exempted from giving the daily attendance to the police. He has also paid up his land revenue.

BAN ON PROCESSION.

It appears that no order under Section 144 has been promulgated in Umreth, in Kaira District, but the police warned the people against taking out a procession or holding a meeting on the "Independence Day." Consequently, no procession was taken out and no meeting was held.—A.P.

BROACH'S FOURTH "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

His Successor Served With Notice

Sjt. Shivshankar Bhatt, Pleader and fourth "Dictator" of Broach District, was arrested in Jambusar last night and his house was searched.

Jambusar observed complete Hartal. Sjt. Lallubhai Bokarbhai Patel, Zamindar of Uber, is appointed fifth "Dictator". He is served with a notice prohibiting him to leave the town.

ARRESTS IN NAGPUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR MAHAL, Feb. 1.

Mr. Apaji Gandhi, a prominent Congressman was arrested to-day under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and taken to the Central Jail. Mr. Patwardhan, ex-Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee was arrested yesterday. Four volunteers who tried to enter the Chitnis Park yesterday to perform the flag salutation ceremony were arrested.

CONVICTION AT YEOTMAL.

(From A Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, February 1.

Mr. Damle was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees 500 or in default six weeks' more. He was placed in "B" Class.

WARDHA'S FOURTH 'DICTATOR' ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, January 31.

Deoraj Rorhe, the Fourth 'Dictator' of Wardha District was arrested this morning at his house.

Akola Dictator Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, February 1.

Mr. Mamasaheb Jogleker, second "Dictator" of Akola was arrested this morning, at 5 a.m. at his residence under section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act and taken to the Central Jail.

The city observes a hartal in honour of its arrested leader and the convictions of Lokma Bapuji Aney.

ARRESTS IN BIKANER.

ALLEGED REFUSAL OF INTERVIEW & LEGAL ADVICE.

(From A Correspondent).

HISSAR, Jan. 30.

Seth Satya Narain, Advocate, Ratan Garh and ten others who have been arrested at Ratan Garh, Churu, Bahadra and other places are confined in Bikaner Jail. Their relations tried to obtain an interview, but it was refused. An application was submitted to Inspector-General of Prisons, who promised to pass orders on the following day. The permission was finally refused.

The relations have not been informed of the charge against those persons. Legal advice has even not been permitted. Lawyers in the State have refused to accept briefs. Telegrams have been addressed by an outside lawyer for permission to interview them, but they have not been acknowledged by the Bikaner Government.

ARRESTS IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Feb. 1.

13 persons were arrested including four women pickets and two students and the 15th dictator Tillibai, last-named three at the morning meeting. The police did not interfere with the evening meeting which was followed by a procession.—A.P.

ORDINANCE RAJ IN BELGAUM

"Tarun Bharat" Editor On Trial

(By Mail).

Belgaum, Jan. 29.

Mr. A. B. Kazi, Special Magistrate, under the Ordinance sentenced yesterday Ramchandra Sawadekar of Naudgad to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000/- in default further imprisonment for three months, under Section 117 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. B. P. Harti, First Class City Magistrate, Belgaum and Special Ordinance Magistrate sentenced this afternoon Mr. Krishnaji Govind Saraff and Venkatesh Vishnu Kamat to three months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each or in default one month's further imprisonment.

EDITOR ON TRIAL.

The same Magistrate took up this afternoon the case of Mr. Dhondo Rajaram Thakur, editor of the "Tarun Bharat" of Belgaum. Mr. Thakur is charged under Section 117 I. P. C. read with section 47 (c) of the Salt Act. After the prosecution evidence was laid a charge was framed against the accused. Mr. Thakur did not take part in the proceedings. The Magistrate reserved judgment.

Mr. Harti also heard to-day the case against Mr. R. D. Prabhu who is charged under Section 117 I. P. C. The judgment was reserved.—A. P.

KARNATAK SEVA DAL SECRETAY JAILED

Given 3 Years' Hard Labour

DHARWAR, Feb. 1.

Mr. Bindumadhav Burli, Secretary of the Karnatak Seva Dal, was sentenced by Mr. Diwekar, Magistrate, to-day, to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, or in default 6 months' further imprisonment.—A.P.

HOUSE RAIDS IN NAGPUR

Cyclostyle Machine Seized

NAGPUR, Feb. 1.

Several houses were searched here yesterday evening.

A cyclostyle machine and some copies of the Congress programme and handbills were seized at the residence of one Mr. Patwardhan, who was subsequently arrested.

Four other arrests were made earlier in connection with an attempt to hold a flag salutation ceremony.—A.P.

Section 144 Extended In Lucknow

8 PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DEFYING IT

LUCKNOW, Feb. 1.

Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, has been extended until the end of February.

Eight persons were arrested yesterday including two women, for defiance of the prohibition order.—A.P.

EIGHT REASONS WHY COERCION IS BOUND TO FAIL

(Continued from page 6.)

line-clear message, under the threat of resignation by Sankey, to make a graceful retreat and discuss the Bengal Ordinances with Mahatma Gandhi.

WILLINGDON WANTED FIVE WEEKS?

Lord Willingdon's action in declining an interview to Mahatma Gandhi on the Bengal question is considered not only hasty, but "stupid and tactless." On the other hand, it is contended by the defenders of the Viceroy that he has allowed himself to be the victim of Whitehall's pressure on the condition that it should be open to him to reverse the present policy of repression after five weeks in case he finds that it does not yield the desired effect of "quietening" Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress.

There is further speculation that the fate of the country in the near future will be decided by the attitude the Indian Moderates take. If they frankly and fearlessly reject the present policy of the Government and insist on Mahatma Gandhi's co-operation in the work of the India Committee, the authorities in Whitehall will be convinced of the necessity of releasing Gandhi, which will be done only after the arrival of the Committees in India.

GREEK FIND AT SEA.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Rome.—Fishermen at Anzan have found a statue in sea reported to be a fine example of the work of Hermes Loghios, a Greek sculptor of the 5th century B.C. It has been brought to the National Museum at Rome.—Reuter.

DOCTOR PREVENTED FROM USING HIS CAR

E. Khandesh Magistrate's Order

(BY MAIL.)

JALGAON, January 31.

Dr. R. V. Mhaskar, a well-known physician and surgeon of Amalner, was served with a notice about a fortnight back prohibiting him from using his motor car outside the municipal limits of Amalner town. The notice says, it is reported, that the authorities have been satisfied that the car was being used for unlawful activities.

Mr. Ramachandra Dhondu, the compounder of Dr. Mhaskar of Amalner has been convicted by the First Class Sub-Magistrate, East Khandesh, Mr. Desai, for having obstructed a public servant in the discharge of his duties. The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. It was alleged that the accused refused to open the door when the police had come there with a search warrant.

An appeal has been preferred from this judgment in the District and Sessions Court at Jalgaon and bail has been granted to the accused pending the hearing.—A.P.

DR. SUMANT MEHTA ARRESTED IN MOVING TRAIN.

Police Chase In Motor Car.

(From A Correspondent.)

VISNAGAR, February 1.

Dr. Sumant Mehta was arrested to-day under the Emergency Ordinance on his way to Visnagar. The Fojdars of Kalol and Mehsana pursued him by motor to Ghada, a small village where he had gone for a lecture on Swadeshi. Not finding him there, they caught the train at Randalu while it was in motion, and declared Dr. Mehta arrested.

At Visnagar, a big crowd had come to receive him. Learning the news of his arrest, they were greatly disappointed. He was garlanded by Ramrai Sharma and prominent men of Mitramandal and Sevasamaj. He is kept in the station waiting room under police custody awaiting the train, when he will be taken to Surat for trial.

The crowd after loudly cheering the arrested leader returned in procession under the leadership of Dr. Mehta's lieutenant Chhotubhai Pandit. The town observes complete hartal in his honour.

BARBED WIRE BARRICADES IN SHANGHAI STREETS

(Continued from page 1.)

since the trouble in Shanghai started.

JAPAN UNREPENTANT.

"Japan is determined to show China that she will not stand further nonsense" declared a Foreign Office spokesman justifying Japanese aerial bombing attacks on the ground that the Chinese artillery bombarded a section of the city containing Japanese civilians.—Reuter.

PREMIER HOLDS CONFERENCE AT 10, DOWNING STREET

Statement Issued On Situation In China

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Rugby.—Developments in the situation at Shanghai are being watched here with grave concern. Anxiety was increased when late last night further breaches of Armistice were recorded and renewal of fighting was feared. The Prime Minister and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Sir John Simon, were kept fully informed, and this morning an important Conference was held. At its conclusion the following communique was issued:

"A meeting was held this morning at 10, Downing Street at which the following were present: The Prime Minister, the Chancelor of Exchequer, the Foreign Secretary, the First Lord of Admiralty, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field Marshal Sir George Milne and Sir Robert Vansittart. The situation at Shanghai was discussed and the military and naval position was considered. In addition to three battalions already at Shanghai, namely the Scots Fusiliers, Lincolns and Wiltshires, it was decided to despatch a warship from Hongkong carrying a battalion of infantry and battery of artillery in response to the request from Brigadier Fleming for reinforcements. The naval force at Shanghai consisting at present of H. M. S. "Cornwall" and H. M. S. "Sandwich" together with two gunboats will shortly be reinforced by the arrival of H. M. S. "Kent" from Batavia. H.M.S. "Suffolk" from Hongkong was due to arrive to-day.

PROPOSAL FOR NEUTRAL ZONE.

"At a meeting held to-day at Shanghai which was presided over by the British Consul General, Mr. Breman and at which the American Consul-General was also present together with the Japanese and Chinese Commanders it was proposed to establish a neutral zone between the Chinese and Japanese troops to be occupied by the troops of the neutral Powers which have forces in the in the International Settlement. The British Consul-General has now been informed that necessary arrangements should be made for British troops to co-operate if the neutral zone can be established and the United States Government are being asked to take similar action. The British Government are also urging the Japanese and Chinese Government to accept the scheme for the neutral zone and to issue immediate instructions to their troops accordingly.

BRITISH PROTEST.

"The British Ambassador in Tokyo has meanwhile called attention of the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs to the danger to which lives and interests of British subjects were exposed by the recent Japanese action in Shanghai and to protest against the use of the International Settlement as a base for attack. He also requested that the Japanese Government should use every endeavour to restore normal conditions at the earliest moment. The Japanese Minister gave an assurance that he fully appreciated the anxiety of the British Government that everything possible should be done not to endanger British lives and property and that the International Settlement would not be used as a base for attack. It is understood from press message that the American Government have taken similar action at Tokyo."—B.O.W.

TEN DAYS' HARTAL IN KARACHI

Lathi Charge At Shikarpur

(From A Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, Jan. 30.

Shrimati Kamla Devi, the Sindh Dictator and Professor S. P. Vaswani, after their arrest at Shikarpur, were detained in Sukkur Jail for a day and were brought to Hyderabad yesterday without any trial. There was no trial here either as the authorities are reported to be undecided what to do, as the alleged specific offences were committed at Shikarpur and Larkana. Both are, for the present, detained in the local jail.

Yesterday, seven arrests were made at the Imperial Bank picketing.

STUDENTS DISMISSED FOR HOISTING NATIONAL FLAG.

There was a lathi-charge again at Shikarpur on the 27th instant when several were injured. In connection with the flag hoisting over the Government High School, Shikarpur, the Educational Inspector has rusticated six of the boys.

At Jacobabad (Headquarters of the Upper Sind Frontier District) on the Independence Day, ten arrests were made. The arrested included Comrade Barkat Ali and six boys. Two of the latter were sent away with a little thrashing and four were fined Rs. 75 each or 2 months' rigorous imprisonment in default. Of the rest, two were given 18 months' rigorous and fined Rs. 500 each or 6 months' further in default. Proceedings against the remaining two (including Comrade Barkat Ali) are pending.

At Karachi, owing to the foreign cloth merchants' decision to suspend business for ten days, there was no picketing yesterday and hence there was only one arrest there yesterday.

ROUND TABLE KNIGHTS MEET IN DELHI

Federal Finance Committee In Session

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

The Federal Finance Committee held its first sitting under the chairmanship of Lord Eustace Percy when all the members were present except Sir Akbar Hydari, who has proceeded to Hyderabad, Deccan, to attend the Indian States Committee. Sir Louis Kershaw, Mr. Robinson, Col. Haksar and Mr. V. S. Sundaram, were present as also Messrs. Shankar Rao and Anderson, Secretaries.

The Committee discussed points connected with the enquiry arising from the Prime Minister's letter to the Chairman and decided to hold sittings from day to day. It is expected that the Committee will conclude its work and submit a report by the end of March or the beginning of April.—A. P.

THE FRANCHISE COMMITTEE.

NEW DELHI, February 1.

The Franchise Committee held its first meeting to-day. All the members attended except Sir Ernest Bennet and Mr. Butler.

It is understood that the Committee decided to throw open the public part of the proceedings to the press and also settled the itinerary. They will visit Agra on the 6th and then proceed to Lucknow for three days and thence to Patna. The Committee is expected finally to reach Simla after the middle of April and submit an interim report before dispersing for the summer. They will then re-assemble next cold weather.

The Committee appointed Mr. Butler and Mr. Chintamani and another member to the Press Committee.—A.P.

U. P. FRANCHISE COMMITTEE.

LUCKNOW, February 1.

At the first meeting of the Provincial Franchise Committee this morning Rai Rajeswar Bali, ex-Minister was elected Chairman and Dr. S. S. Nehru, I.C.S., Reforms Officer, Secretary. Twelve of the fourteen members were present, the absentees being Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan and Khan Bahadur Obaid Ur Rahman Khan. The Committee discussed the procedure to be followed.—A.P.

Forced Landing Near Madras

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

A single-seater aeroplane in which Mr. Avadiappa Chetty, a prominent member of the Madras Flying Club, was flying solo from Killapalli near Bezwada to Madras, had a forced landing on the outskirts of the city yesterday evening. The occupant was unhurt but the propellor of the machine was slightly damaged.—A.P.

CITY NOTES.

SURCHARGE ON ELECTRICITY

(By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC)

Bombay, Feb. 1.

The rupee is worth 11 annas 5 pies gold to-day.

The Bombay Government have been at their wits' end to know how to make their income and expenditure meet. The first is dwindling, both through the remissions and the fall of "tainted" money receipts from the liquor traffic and the loss of revenue owing to the general depression. But the administrative expenses show no signs of decrease. A larger number of subordinate officials are required to ascertain how far and in how many cases remissions must be granted. It takes more touring to assess the nature of these remissions, it takes more excise staff to prevent illicit traffic and lastly it takes more "expert" highly-paid Executive officers to investigate means of retrenchment.

A WAY OUT.

A scrutiny of expenditure incurred by one Department brought to light the fact that it was manned by "Imperial Service men" with "Imperial" salaries but could not earn a single pie to justify itself. Some one said that this department might be retrenched. The Head of the department decided that he must either fade out or find out some revenue. The department is the Electrical Department with Electrical Engineers from Rs. 2,500 downwards per month, men who can manage to stick to their posts.

THE REMEDY

Ingenious brains set to work to find out the remedy, but there was no branch of the Department which could show a revenue unless it was by the sale of surplus stores. Then the idea blossomed that, if the consumers of electricity in the Bombay Presidency could be forced to pay a small surcharge, this could be considered revenue for the Department and it could live on the exploitation of this idea for ever after. But the Department has not a shadow of right to this revenue as it has little to do with the manufacture or distribution of electrical energy.

IT HITS EVERYBODY.

Whatever be the incidence of the surcharge, twelve per cent or five per cent, it must reduce the use of electricity in every way. The Bombay Electric Supply Co. should take this matter up seriously and represent to the Government the effects of the suggested legislation. Consumers of energy supplied by this concern will restrict their demand and the returns from sales to the public might conceivably go far below the present figure of about Rs. 2,00,000 per week. It will be a blow to the Indian mills which will find their power cost so much more and they will have to join in the chorus of protest. Individual small consumers, who will have to take the old quantity, will find their business further crippled. The Tramways use nearly 3½ million units per month for traction and a surcharge of even one pie per unit will mean about Rs. 2,00,000 per year. This will make a big hole in their balance-sheet.

GOLD ORDINANCE REPEAL

I thought everyone knew that the Sales of Gold and Sterling Ordinance was dead almost as soon as it was born. But I find that some people think the repeal was necessary to enable foreign banks to "export" gold. The Ordinance was "to prevent import" of bullion and the repeal only legalises what was a fact. There is no demand for sterling as Government are able to buy surplus sterling arising out of the gold exports. At the worst, if they stop and the demand for sterling arises, it can be re-enacted.

THE SUGAR TRADE

In connection with the Viceroy's statement that the sugar industry in India was booming, it is worthwhile to study the figures of sugar crop according to Government reports. The estimate of jaggery and other varieties for the Madras Presidency is 319,430 tons against 321,285 tons realised last year. And we know estimates are always higher than facts. In the Bombay Presidency the estimate is 239,000 tons which is 2.5 per cent below last year's outturn. Does this not indicate that, when the Viceroy delivers speeches on India's prosperity, his advisers temporarily keep facts and figures in abeyance?

REPRESSION AND REFORMS CAN'T GO TOGETHER

A. I. MUSLIM CONFERENCE & FRONTIER SITUATION

Officials Guilty Of Ruthless Repression Must Be Forthwith Transferred

NEW DELHI, January 31.

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference at a meeting this evening considered the report of the Sub-Committee which had recently visited the North West Frontier Province.

After protracted discussion the Committee passed resolution to the effect that the Muslim Conference after carefully considering the statements of the members of the Sub-Committee appointed by it who visited the Frontier Province recently, is convinced that the Sub-Committee was not afforded an opportunity of free enquiry although it was assured by the Foreign Secretary that all facilities would be given. But notwithstanding this disability, the facts which the Sub-Committee was able to collect clearly show that the inhabitants of the Frontier Province were subjected to treatment at the hands of the local officials about which the Committee is emphatically of the opinion that an independent enquiry should be instituted immediately in order to relieve the growing tension in the Muslim community.

CONFERENCE'S FINDINGS.

The Working Committee fully supports the recommendations of the Sub-Committee detailed below:—

(1) the Government of India should stop all repression still going on in the Frontier Province without a moments delay.

(2) the Ordinances should be withdrawn at once without which new Reforms cannot be successful;

(3) officers found guilty of unjustified and ruthless repression should be forthwith transferred from the province.

RELEASE NON-VIOLENT PRISONERS.

This Committee urges upon the Government to give effect to the above recommendations if it does not wish to alienate totally the good-will of the Muslim Community. The Working Committee further expresses the opinion that all the prisoners not convicted of violence should be released at once with a view to creating a favourable atmosphere in the province.

"FRONTIER DAY."

This Committee further calls upon the Mussalmans of India to observe the last Friday of Ramzan as the "Frontier Day" for demonstrating their heartfelt sympathy with their brethren of that Province and showing their abhorrence of the methods adopted. This Committee records its thanks to the members of the Sub-Committee for the trouble they took in visiting the Province.

About 22 members attended the meeting. Among them were Nawab Mohamed Ismail Khan, Raja of Salempur, Haji Abdulla Haroon, Malik Feroze Khan Noon, Maulana Shafi Daoodi, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Sir Mahomed Yakub, Hakim Mohamed Jamil Khan, Mufti Mohd. Sadique, Maulana Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, A. H. Ghuznavi and Nawab Mohd. Yasuf.—A.P.

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GRAND REMONSTRANCE AGAINST ORDINANCE RAJ

(Continued from page 1.)

Indian National Congress and allied organisations be abandoned, and that steps be taken to restore a peaceful atmosphere in order to ensure full and fair consideration of the impending reforms in the Constitution of India."

ORDINANCES MUST BE WITHDRAWN.

Sir Hari Singh Gour said that the first demand of the Assembly was that the Ordinances be placed before the Assembly. Several Ordinances had been promulgated in quick succession. He asserted that when the Legislature was in session, the Government could have easily asked its consent to the extraordinary powers, and the House must examine how far the Ordinances could cope with the situation. He further claimed that the fundamental rights which Englishmen enjoyed under the Common Law could not be modified or restricted by the Indian Legislature.

The Government had indemnified under the Ordinances the actions of Officials even before actions were taken, so that the subjects had no remedy and could not seek relief. Without any charge or evidence, persons could be detained and their property and funds confiscated and parents punished for the crimes of their children.

Atrocities had been committed on the Frontier in the name of law and order, and if they did not rely on the report of Father Elwyn, there was Maulana Shafi Daudi who had visited the Province recently and would narrate the outrages committed there.

The least the House could do was to compel the Government to withdraw the Ordinances and bring before the House emergency legislation.

DUAL OBJECT.

Continuing Sir Hari Singh said: "This resolution has a dual object. We condemn civil disobedience and also the Government repression. We stand as mediators between the extremists of the Government and the agitators to discharge our duty of giving every man his due, regardless of party or partisanship.

However much we may disapprove of the activities of Congressmen, we claim that even a prisoner in the dock is entitled to a fair play. (Nationalist Applause).

Under these Ordinances, the liberty of the entire peaceful community is in jeopardy (Official Benches: "Oh.")

The Government knows from past history that we have always responded to the call of co-operation. (A voice: Indeed). The Government's hands will be strengthened by securing the co-operation of the elected representative in this House; but if the Government continues its policy of terror to establish its prestige, then we, the popular representatives shall have done our duty by recording our protest against that policy. That is our dual object.

"POLICY OF TERROR".

We condemn this policy of ruling by Ordinances. I appeal to all the Centre Group Party) to join hands with us. They belong to a freedom-loving Nation whose fore-fathers shed their blood to win liberty. We are liable to forget the horrors perpetrated from East Bengal to the North-West Frontier. Let us extend our sympathies to those unfortunate victims of the Ordinances who are incarcerated without sufficient evidence. Their sighs and cry are in the wilderness. Let us vindicate those elementary rights. Remember we are all sons of India and are here for the common service of the Motherland." (Opposition Benches applause).

"VOTE OF CENSURE".

Sir James Crerar defended the Government's policy in a half-hour speech and said that Sir Hari Singh's resolution was a vote of censure on the policy and proceedings of the Government. He maintained that they had reached the parting of the roads. Those who stood for constructive and ordered progress must not only show confidence in the Government but give practical support. He was confident that the facts he had placed before the Assembly would give the Government a vote of confidence for pursuing the present policy of taking India a great step in advance through maintaining conditions essential for such an advance by suppressing lawlessness through a moderate use of drastic powers, as long as the conditions required the use of such powers.

SEEKING FOR LIGHT.

Sir James Crerar said that he had listened to Sir Hari Singh Gour with a special degree of interest to know what precisely were the motives and intentions which inspired him to move the resolution. His resolution seemed to him like a piece of mosaic intricately composed and dovetailed.

It contained propositions which were mutually incompatible. (Official applause). It contained some propositions which the Government had no difficulty in endorsing. He confessed to considerable disappointment that Sir Hari Singh had, too failed to elucidate his points.

"On one point, however, there can be no doubt and that is that the Hon. Member intends his resolution be a censure upon the policy and proceedings of the Government, and the attitude of the Government cannot, therefore, be any except that of strenuous opposition to it. (Hear, hear). (A voice: "Nobody expected otherwise.")

CENSURE ON GOVT. POLICY.

The general policy and actions of the Government are impugned by this resolution. What is the policy of the Government? It has taken up a challenge thrown to all form of ordered government and society and in doing so, it is discharging the elemental responsibility not only of the present Government but also a trust for the future. (Nationalists' ironical laughter).

Secondly, the task of the Government is to carry forward the constitutional advance; but it will be impossible for this policy to be carried out with the co-operation of the great interests, unless we simultaneously maintain conditions, under which such a policy would be profitably pursued. (Hear, hear). Government, I claim, has given practical proofs of the sincerity of their intentions. There was the first Round Table Conference with the Premier's Declaration. Then followed the most important event, the Delhi Settlement. Government had been in many quarters, very seriously criticised for the part they took in that Settlement. For myself, I look back upon it not with one atom of regret. I regret, indeed, the many events which culminated in the present position. The Settlement failed. It is not our fault. There is the Premier's Declaration, and the R.T.C. Committees are now holding sittings in Delhi and a practical solution is proceeding. In view of that, none can contend that the Government has made lavish promises and made no practical advance."

CAN'T QUESTION VALIDITY OF ORDINANCES.

Sir James Crerar continuing, contended that there was no strength in Sir Hari Singh Gour's claim questioning the validity of the Ordinances. He wished to remind the House how on the other side, the Settlement had been observed. Within seven days of the Settlement, the Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee had issued a circular asking Congressmen to consolidate the position, as it was merely a Truce and not the final peace. (A voice: What's wrong with it?)

Sir James Crerar: "It does not show the spirit that the Agreement was carried out as against the Government carrying out its obligations with scrupulous and meticulous attention. They did it knowing that they were undergoing grave risks. Then came the report of the No-Rent campaign in the U.P. which presented a more dreadful and disastrous contingency than ever could face the country, namely: agrarian revolt, and we were asked by one of the wisest, most sagacious and proved administrators in any part of India or the world to arm him with powers. Simliarly, Congress propaganda in the Frontier was reckless and irresponsible and delay in acting would have been dangerous."

The Home Member said that these were the broad facts facing the Government and commented, "If the Government had failed to act, it would have shown a grave dereliction of its responsibility and would have allowed conditions to develop which would have destroyed the hope of attaining that next and great step of constitutional advance which I confidently predict we shall attain in due time."

"INQUILAB ZINDABAD."

Sir James Crerar said that the leaders of the Congress had always been plain in the exposition of their principles, namely: the subversion of the existing system of government. He read extracts from a document circulated in the city of Bombay by the Congress surreptitiously declaring that the programme was to completely over throw the British power and carry on the fight to a finish and show no quarter to the landlords, zamindars, capitalists and others who helped the Government and non-violence was only a shield for violence. It ended "Let the watchword of the Nation be: This is a fight to the finish. Inquilab Zinda bad."

Sir James Crerar said: "In view of the Congress activities, the Government has felt compelled to resort to extraordinary legislation. Though the powers are drastic, we recognise the necessity of administering them with the strictest discipline and the greatest moderation and restraint."

THE CHOICE BEFORE INDIA.

Concluding, he observed: "It was said not long ago that India was on the parting of the roads. Certainly, there is now a choice between the two ways, the way of constitutional progress and the barren road of destruction. They cannot be treated together. No one who has the true interests of India at heart, can possibly hesitate to make his choice before the Assembly to-day. I go further and say that every one who chooses our way ought to give us not only his confidence, but his practical support. (Applause). I am compelled to treat this resolution as a vote of censure upon the policy and proceedings of the Government, and on the grounds I have laid before the House, I maintain that the verdict of the House ought to be and I am confident that it will be a vote of confidence in the policy of the Government." (Applause).

EUROPEAN OPPOSITION.

Sir Hugh Cocke, Leader of the European Group, who returned to the Assembly to-day opposed the resolution. He affirmed that government by conference and discussion had failed, and the Government must be given credit for having promulgated the Ordinances.

(Mr. Neogy and Mr. Ranga Iyer: Why then not disband the Round Table Committees and this Assembly also?)

Sir Hugh Cocke: Looking back, I have no doubt that the Government had no option but to take a firm hand, bearing in mind that they are the trustees to hand over a new form of Government within a comparatively short time. If India to whom this new form of Government is handed over shows greater lack of respect to the Government, then the new constitution will start with great difficulties and fall on evil days."

Referring to the situation in Bombay, the speaker said there had been no great protest against the Ordinances. Of course, none liked Government by ordinances. But as long as picketing and distribution of leaflets continued and there was outward and inward hostility to the Government, it was necessary to keep and use the ordinances. Sir Hugh Cocke added that there was no evidence to show that these ordinances were being unreasonably used.

(Mr. B. Das: Oh! From your point of view.).

Sir Hugh Cocke: No. from the public point of view.

Proceeding Sir Hugh Cocke reminded the House that the Government was doing everything to secure the co-operation of the people in the task of constitution making, but problems like those of minorities and franchise required time. While it was essential that no time should be lost in proceeding with the work of inaugurating the new constitution, it would be a great mistake to show impatience in solving the questions of franchise and minorities; for the foundation must be well and truly laid. The Congress must be told that the so-called non-violence has actually led to violence and terrorism and the Government could not tolerate it.

RANGA IYER SUPPORTS CENSURE MOTION.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer supporting the resolution criticised the arguments both of Sir James Crerar and Sir Hugh Cocke. While recognising the former's moderate speech, he complained that the Government deeds under the Ordinance were immoderate and instanced the case of Dr. Paton, the Missionary of Madras, who, though, not a Congressman or a picketer was arrested and beaten and had the hose turned on him (laughter in European group).

Mr. Ranga Iyer grew indignant and took the European members to task for their laughter.

Proceeding Mr. Ranga Iyer regarded Sir Hugh Cocke's speech as a propagandist one meant for the consumption of Foreign countries. He likened the Nationalists in the Assembly to the Constitutionalist Party of Redmond in Ireland and he did not think that the policy of rallying round the Round Tablers would succeed, for at the Round Table Conference, India stood behind Manatma Gandhi.

Sir Henry Gidney interposed a question, whereupon there was a little argument and the President intervened.

HIS BOMBSHELL.

Continuing Mr. Ranga Iyer detailed the case of Dr. Paton and asked "If this could happen to a European in India by mistake, you can understand what is happening to Indians. Ladies also have been, maliciously put in the third class."

Alluding to Sir Hugh Cocke's speech, Mr. Ranga Iyer said that it was the speech of a huge ostrich which put its head in the sand and thought that the whole world was dark. He ended up with the warning: "Do not be deceived by this pacific surface, for there is a deep current at work." (Applause).

While Mr. Ranga Iyer was still speaking the Countess of Willingdon arrived and took her seat in the Viceregal box.

Maulana Shafi Daudi supported the resolution as he was of opinion that it was quite innocent and did not embarrass Government in any way. There must be some limit for Government by Ordinances and it was time now that they brought in emergency legislation before the House and thereby took non-officials into confidence.

TERRORISM ON FRONTIER.

Referring to the state of affairs in the Frontier, he said that the moment he crossed the Attock Bridge he found a different atmosphere prevailing in that part of the country. People seemed terrified even to speak loudly and talked in whispers. He was told that people there were stripped naked and beaten to unconsciousness. He was told many things by representatives of the people there which, on the face of them looked improbable, and his conversation with the Chief Commissioner made him believe that the latter was trembling in fear of his subordinates.

SACK THE WHOLE LOT.

The speaker came back from the Frontier with the conviction that if Government were sincere and honest about reforms in the Frontier they should change the whole set of officials—who now only military men—who would be working those reforms. For, as long as they were there there was no chance of working the reforms in the Frontier. Government should put in men who would make the reforms a success and if they did not the conclusion was obvious that Government did not want to extend reforms in the Frontier.

WHY NOT DISSOLVE ASSEMBLY?

Mr. Ramkrishna Jha held that the Congress movement was better for the country as they wanted self-government like everybody else. Government by ordinances and lathi charges could not crush the Congress. The only method to end the present struggle was by conceding responsibility at the centre. The other alternative was to dissolve the Assembly and carry on Government in any way that pleased the executive.

CONGRESS HAS NOT BROKEN THE PACT.

Mr. Hoon refuted the charge that the Congress had broken the Delhi Pact, at least in the United Provinces. He said that putting traders in the lock-up because they were too nervous to open their shops on *hartal* days was an argument in favour of the Government assertion that the Ordinances were worked in moderation. Government convened the November session of the Assembly as they wanted money but it did not suit them to convene a session for emergency legislation.

The Maharaja of Bikaner and the Mehtar of Chitral were in the President's box when the House reassembled after lunch.

CHAMPION OF "LAW AND ORDER."

Mr. Anwarul Azim opposing the resolution said that from his experience in East Bengal he felt that the situation there left no alternative for Government but to promulgate the Ordinances. It was an open challenge to law and order in the country.

NEGATION OF LAW AND ORDER

Mr. Amarnath Dutt did not find in the Government papers circulated to members anything justifying the Ordinances. He referred to the strict censorship on Bengal news and said that negation of justice, law and order prevailed in his province. The Government was driving the country into sullen despair.

PREPARING FOR REVOLUTION

Mr. French (Official: Bengal) narrated events in Midnapore following the murder of Mr. Peddie. He said that there Congress had almost set up a parallel Government and had even gone to the length of organising its "militia" and its own police. This was done within a month of signing the Delhi Pact. No one could deny that Congress was preparing for revolution and there was no other way of dealing with them except by Ordinances.

BETTER THAN OFFICIALS' HANDIWORK.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar wondered why Mr. French had drawn the red herring across the trail when the resolution had openly condemned the terrorist movement in Bengal (Cheers). By passing this resolution the House would not even by suggestion or implication associate itself with the terrorist movement or the anarchical crimes which sometime occurred in Bengal. If this resolution was in the opinion of Sir James Crerar, a piece of mosaic pieced together and finely dovetailed then it was a matter for congratulation. At any rate it was better done than so many of the Ordinances which had been promulgated by piecing together some archaic rules and regulations. (Cheers).

Sir James Crerar had asked for a vote of confidence in Government by rejecting this resolution. He would have no objection to passing a vote of confidence if the Government passed a vote of confidence in the Assembly and brought forwadr emergency legislation in substitution of the Ordinances.

COMMITTING POLITICAL SUICIDE.

If Sir James Crerar was sure of getting a vote of confidence from the Assembly for the Government policy what was there to prevent him from placing before it emergency legislation in substitution of the Ordinances? This House which was called India's Parliament would be stultifying itself and committing political suicide if it was going to subscribe to Sir Hugh Cocke's declaration that all wisdom was concentrated in either the Home or the Legislative Secretary and that the collective wisdom of the Assembly was of no consequence whatsoever. If this suggestion was to be held then the sooner this House was dissolved the better. (Cheers from Nationalist and Independent members).

Proceeding Mr. Mudaliar reminded Government how the Non-Brahmin party of Madras in 1922 and 1923 passed measure after measure in the Madras Legislative Council when Lord Willingdon was Governor and he asked Sir James Crerar to consult his chief and come forward with measures in substitution of the ordinances.

NOT THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

Mr. Ghaznavi (Bengal) interrupted: But this is not the Madras Council.

Mr. Mudaliar retorted: The Bengal Council is not different from the Madras Council.

Mr. Mudaliar promised to approach every emergency legislation, if brought forward, without any bias or prejudice. He declared that he was opposed to the civil disobedience movement but for the sake of putting it down he asked for measures from Government which he could consider dispassionately. Any other attitude would only mean that this Assembly would go down in history as an invertebrate and not capable of asserting its own dignity.

MOORE ON MAHATMA'S DOCTRINE.

Mr. Arthur Moore said that the citizens who repudiated their fundamental duties, could not preserve their fundamental rights. The doctrine behind the Civil Disobedience movement was one of inflicting material damage, unemployment and starvation to make the Government yield. This was a doctrine of force even if the method adopted was non-violent. "The Mahatma might deceive himself, but we cannot. Under this doctrine you do not want to hit a man on the head, but want to starve his wife and children. This doctrine rules out the possibility of coming to harmonious agreement with the people so long as they hold that doctrine.

Mr. Ranga Iyer: Who denied an interview to the Mahatma?

Mr. Moore's speech was constantly interrupted and the President had to intervene half a dozen times.

"BUDDING LYERS."

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury declared that the motion was a censure for the reversal of the Irwin policy for Mahatma Gandhi's arrest and for the manner the tyrannical Ordinances had been applied in the Frontier Province. He threw the blame for the rupture on the Government of India who had yielded to Civilian die-hards. But he added: "These Ordinances will not save the tottering bureaucracy in India. (Hear, hear). You have perpetrated a miniature Jallianwala in Kohat through the budding Dyers and yet your communiques mention all is quiet. It reminds me of the film "All Quiet on the Western Front."

Sir Evelyn Howell, Foreign Secretary, said that the issue was clear: "Who is not with me is against me." He declared that if the Government had chosen to launch prosecution against Abdul Gaffar Khan under the ordinary law, there would have been no doubt about his conviction.

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury: Why not do it to-day?

Sir Evelyn Howell gave an account of the "Red Shirt" activity, which did not lessen even after the Premier's Declaration. "I ask, Sir Abdul Qayum, whether that announcement is satisfactory or not.

Sir Abdul Qayum: Most satisfactory.

A member: His Master's Voice.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" BLAMED.

Sir Evelyn Howell: That was not the view of Abdul Ghafar. He denounced it as entirely unsatisfactory. I am sure no other Government in the world would have put up with Abdul Ghaffar for half the time we did. (Applause). The Foreign Secretary said every Government officially felt sorry for the loss of 14 lives of fellow citizens in Kohat.

Mr. Matin Chaudhry:—There were 84 deaths.

Sir Evelyn Howell:—Whatever the number, I would like to say that the blood of these brave but misguided men rests not upon us but upon Abdul Ghaffar."

Replying to Maulana Shafi Daudi Sir Evelyn said, "I recently returned from Frontier where I had the pleasure of an interview with Maulana Shafi Daudi and his colleague. Mr. Daudi had not apparently discovered the terrible mentality of the Frontier Officers of which he told us today. He did not mention his movement was restricted and he thanked the Chief Commissioner for the courtesy and facilities given to him. I submit that to make an attack on the mentality of the Frontier officers as a whole without any chance on their part of response is grossly unfair.

OH WHAT A TALE!

Sir Evelyn Howell offered to look into any case of excess of power brought to his notice. He added when he was in Peshawar the Chief Commissioner was upset by the rumour that police had thrown two ladies from an upper story. On enquiry it was found that the ladies sitting above had hurt a policeman with a stone and when the police ascended the balcony the ladies jumped into the street. (Opposition laughter. A member: What a tale) Concluding Sir Evelyn Howell said: "What the Frontier Province wants is just to be let alone for a bit. I am sure Government has no desire to keep these ordinances a minute longer than necessary, and it is quite aware that orders under section 144 may make introduction of reforms difficult. They are determined that these reforms shall be brought into force at the earliest possible moment. They will do their best to secure co-operation of the people of the Frontier in so doing. (Applause).

Mr. B. Das said that the boycott of British goods was really at the back of the repressive policy. Mr. Das read extracts from Pandit Malaviya's 7,000 words letter to the Viceroy.

Mr. Joshi said that the House was not concerned with who fired the first shot in the war. Their duty was to see that both the Government and the Congress carried it according to the rules of the game and ended it the earlier. He enquired whether Government had ever granted anything to India without challenge and complained of absence of Labour representation on the Franchise Committee.

Mr. B. R. Puri said that according to their own admission, the Government had ample opportunity to bring forward legislation before the House. He instanced the case of a Colonel in Central Africa who had received a telegram: "Arrest all aliens. War declared". He accordingly arrested all and replied back: "Arrested Germans, Italians, Belgians, etc. Please inform against whom war has been declared". (Laughter).

SARMA'S LOGIC.

Mr. R. S. Sarma said the Government must either govern or abdicate. He admitted there were instances of abuse of the Ordinances but after the Home Member's assurance to look into them the resolution should have been withdrawn.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed said if the present policy was pursued further the consequences would be disastrous and asked if both Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mahatma Gandhi were at fault what had Mr. Sen-Gupta done to deserve arrest before landing. He further asktd why Maulvi Mufti Kafayatullah had not been allowed to visit the Frontier.

The Assembly rose for the day.—A. P.

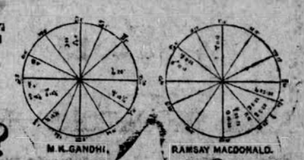
SEARCH FOR A NEW FORMULA AGAIN

Sir A. Rahim To Draft Alternative Resolution

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

Just when Sir Hari Singh Gour was addressing the House, Lobby talks were proceeding between some leading non-Official elected members to draft an alternative resolution which should be substituted as an amendment for that tabled by Sir Hari Singh Gour. Sir Abdur Rahim is taking a leading part in evolving a new formula.—A.P.

WHAT OF YOUR FUTURE?



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CONVOCATION OF RELIGIONS.

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, January 28.

A "Convocation of Religions" was held on 27th January in the Brahmo Mandir, Hyderabad. The representatives of all religions took part in it and spoke on their respective religions. Prof. N. D. Gurbuxani gave the opening speech in which he pointed out that they had met in a spirit of brotherliness and referred to Sri Keshub Chandra Sen's declaration of freedom in religion.

Japan's Plea For Holding Manchuria & Mongolia.

"NECESSARY IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE"

A pamphlet had been issued from Tokyo, by Motosada Zumoto which states, in brief the case for Japan's occupation of Manchuria and Mongolia. It is contended that before the Russo-Japan war, Russia, through a secret agreement with China, was in virtual possession of Manchuria and Mongolia, and the rights which Russia enjoyed in those territories ought to have gone over to Japan after she had defeated Russia in war.

But Japan contented herself with much less as a result of the treaty of Portsmouth. A further justification for the occupation has been offered in the fact that Japan's activities have resulted in invaluable service to the people of Manchuria.

(1) HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Japan's relations with Manchuria and Mongolia have always been a question of special importance. Without a proper understanding of this particular phase of the question, it will be impossible to make any fair estimate of the situation as regards Manchuria and Mongolia, or to appreciate the attitude of Japanese mind in this regard. Nothing will explain Japan's relations with these countries better than a review of the conditions leading up to the Russo-Japanese War. We fought, and we fortunately won at tremendous sacrifices, spiritual as well as material.

The war with Russia was but a reaction to the policy of ruthless aggression consistently pursued by Russia in the Far East for many years, especially after our war with China in 1894-5. Peace was menaced in the Far East. Japan's very existence was threatened. The situation therefore left no choice to Japan but to fight or perish.

EARLIER SINO-JAP STRUGGLE.

In order to understand clearly the course of events that led to this titanic struggle, a brief reference is necessary to the Sino-Japanese War ten years earlier. This war was occasioned by China's territorial design on Korea which has always been aptly compared to a dagger pointed at Japan's heart. For her own preservation, Japan had to accept the challenge and fight China. As a result of this war, the peninsula kingdom was saved from absorption by China. Besides, China had to cede to Japan the Liaotung Peninsula which, because of its geographical position, was considered necessary for the safety of Korea. But a joint intervention of Russia, Germany and France forced Japan to restore this territory to China. As a reason for this outrageous action on the part of the three European Powers, it was asserted that Japan's acquisition of the peninsula would jeopardize peace in the Far East. The deep feeling of indignation caused in Japan by this joint intervention was intensified when Russia leased five years later the very land wrested out of Japan's hands. Russia lost little time to fortify Port Arthur so heavily that it was universally acclaimed impregnable, and to make Talienwan Dalny as it was renamed by the Russians and Dairen as it is known now) one of the best commercial ports in the Far East, at the same time vigorously pushing work on Manchurian railways to connect these two points with the Chinese Eastern Railway at Harbin. Russia's designs were no longer left in doubt. Japan was extremely alarmed. To make the matter worse, the Boxer War of 1900 gave Russia an excuse for stationing her troops at a number of important places in Manchuria. This step was taken on the professed ground of protecting both the Chinese Eastern and South Manchuria Railways. China herself looked on all this, without a murmur of protest. Despite all advice and encouragement offered by some Powers, China remained helpless against Russia. The spring of 1903 saw Russia increasing her army of occupation in Manchuria. Korea's very existence was now threatened. Russia made no secret of her design upon Korea, trampling upon the very principle for which Japan had fought with China at a heavy cost. With Korea in Russian hands, Japan's independence would be in imminent danger. It was now clear to the Japanese people that, if they were to remain a free nation, the only course left to them was to stake their very existence in an effort to secure the reversal by Russia of her policy of aggrandizement in the Far East.

JAPAN TAKES RESPONSIBILITY

So about June in 1903, Japan approached the Government at Peking and secured the latter's agreement that it suspend further conversations with Russia concerning Manchuria and leave the settlement of that question to direct discussions between Tokyo and St. Peterburg. It was in this way that Japan had to shoulder the sole responsibility for the recovery of Manchuria and Mongolia from the clutches of the northern Colossus. It is important for every serious student of East Asian politics to bear in mind the salient fact that Japan's right to a voice in the destiny of this portion of China's vast domain was secured by China's explict and willing consent.

The negotiations which Japan initiated with Russia under these circumstances and which were protracted for eight months, had a tragic end. As already stated, Japan had to wage war, fortunately with success, on a scale never before recorded in the annals of the world. Japan thus vindicated before the whole world her right to a special position with regard to Manchuria and Mongolia—a special position fundamentally based upon her right of self-preservation. These few facts only briefly recounted will, we trust, enable the reader to understand the depth of feeling with which the Japanese people cherish and guard the hard-won rights and interests in the territory in question.

(2) JAPANESE INTERESTS IN MANCHURIA AND MONGOLIA.

Almost incredible to say, at the time Japan had to fight Russia single-handed on China's account as much as her own, China was in secret alliance with Russia against Japan for purposes of offence and defence. As a matter of fact this treaty of alliance had been concluded several years before. It was by virtue of this secret pact that Russia had been able to construct her railways and execute many other plans in Manchuria and Mongolia. Such being the case, all the concessions granted to Russia on the strength of the same secret agreement, should by all rights have passed into Japanese possession, when Russia acknowledged her defeat. As it was, by the treaty of Portsmouth, and by that later made with China, the modest Japan had to content herself with the acquisition of the Russian railway from Changchun southward and rights appertaiting thereto, and "the right to maintain and improve the military railway line between Antung and Mukden, together with the lease of Kwantung Province. In other words, by far the larger portion of the fruits of war Japan had fought at the risk of her very existence was restored to China, who had not only done nothing to protest her territory, but was in secret alliance with Russia, while Japan had to be contented with a minimum of her rightful claims.

The years following the war saw an unexpected turn in China's attitude toward Japan. It might have been reasonably expected that China would feel some gratitude to Japan for what had been done on her behalf. Not only did she not feel any gratitude to us but she actually turned against us. By malicious propaganda against us, by her traditional policy of playing one Power against another, by means of violent anti-Japanese movements and other equally pernicious methods, she tried again and again to trample upon the rights and interests Japan had won at enormous sacrifices in blood and treasure.

A FRESH TREATY.

It was to ensure the security of our important rights and interests in view of the persistent Chinese machinations to nullify them as described above, that Japan found herself compelled to strengthen her position in Manchuria and Mongolia by concluding a fresh treaty with China in 1915. It will be seen that in the light of the existing circumstances this action of Japan's part was legitimate and unavoidable.

What has been termed Japan's rights and interests concern the participation by Japan and her people in the economic development of Manchuria and Mongolia. The more important of them may be mentioned under the following heads:

1. The right to disapprove the construction of railways parallel and injurious to the South Manchuria Railway.
2. The right to furnish loans to four railways in Manchuria and Mongolia.
3. The right to fiance a railway between Kirin and Huining (Kainei).
4. The right to lease lands for industrial, commercial and agricultural purposes.
5. The lease of Kwantung Province.
6. The right to maintain and operate the South Manchuria Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway, and various rights appertaining thereto.

CHINA'S VIOLATION OF TREATY.

As a matter of fact, however, China has lived up to none of these stipulations except the last two. She has purposely avoided settling disputes arising out of her opposition to the carrying out of these provisions of treaty. In protesting against China's failure to make good her treaty engagements, Japan has always approached her in a spirit of friendship. But Japan's modesty and patience have been misconceived by China, who has invariably met our protest with evasions and subterfuges bespeaking an entire lack of good faith on her part. Not content with an attitude of passive resistance, China has of late years come to nurse the ambition of wresting back from Japan even the South Manchuria Railway and the leased territory of Kwantung. So far China has not resorted to any overt and direct means to attain this object. But she has tried various underhand methods, such as prohibitive taxation on the South Manchuria Railway and on industrial undertakings in the railway zone. The most pernicious weapon in China's hand is the boycott and the anti-Japanese movement, which are eagerly and constantly made use of with a view to freezing the Japanese out of Manchuria.

Needless to say, in spite of all such turns of affairs Japan's interests in Manchuria and Mongolia will remain intact and unchanged. They remain the same to-day, notwithstanding the abolition of Ishii-Lansing Agreement. Nor any action on the part of China, if made illegally or in open violation of the code of inter-national justice, could ever alter the case. Japan has every right to preserve her own legitimate interests, and it is her duty to bring her neighbour round to a saner and more correct attitude of mind.

(3) WHAT JAPAN HAS DONE FOR MANCHURIA.

The war with Russia cost Japan 200,000 lives and 2,000,—000.000 yen of gold. This clossal outlay has since been followed by vast investments for economic purposes. The South Manchuria Railway Company forms both the nucleus and the mainspring of Japan's economic activities throughout Manchuria and Mongolia. That company has invested an amount of 900,000,000 yen in these countries. In addition to this, the investments made there by the Japanese Government and individuals roughly amount to 700,000,000 yen. In other words, Japan's total capital investment reaches 1,600,000,000 yen. Moreover, if account is taken of the public and private Japanese property not included in the above figures, it will be found, according to reliable authority, that the total Japanese investment in Manchuria foots up to 2,147,000,000 yen. During the past twenty-five years Japan has consistently followed a policy of peaceful economic development, to the sole end of promoting the prosperity and well-being of both her own and Chinese peoples.

The South Manchuria Railway Company has reconstructed and improved railways and harbours, while its subsidiary concern, the Dairen Steamship Company, represents her activity in shipping. It also operates a colliery at Fushun and iron works at Anshan.

TOWNS.

As part of public services within the railway zone, the South Manchuria Railway Company has built modern towns at Mukden, Changchun, Antung and a dozen or so other places. It has also built hospitals and schools, and even runs hotels under its management. Its activity in public services, covering extensive fields, may be told in terms of millions of yen.

By the treaty of Portsmouth, Japan has the right to maintain military guards along the railway zone, its strength being limited to 15 men per kilometre. Due to the presence of the Japanese railway guards, peace and order have been maintained in Manchuria, it being the only peaceful part in whole China. Business has prospered and people have thrived there under orderly government. This haven of peace and safety naturally soon began to attract people from all parts of China. Immigrants thereto from China Proper have of late years been numbering close to a million a year. Can there be a more eloquent testimony to Japan's successful work in Manchuria?

(4) IMPORTANCE OF MANCHURIA AND MONGOLIA.

Japan's investment in Manchuria, briefly referred to above, represents 75 per cent. of her total investment in China. One of the chief objects kept in view by Japan in conducting her activities in Manchuria, has been to solve the questions of over-population and foodstuffs, with particular regard at the same for the prosperity and wellbeing of the Chinese people. But Japan has been confronted almost at every turn by China's so-called revolutionary diplomacy which, when applied in Manchuria, means systematic attempts at the nullification of the legitimate rights and interests Japan possesses there. No wonder, then, that the situation in Manchuria has for a long time been viewed by the Japanese people with deep and increasing concern.

Apart from its economic aspect, Japan attaches great importance to the question of Manchuria and Mongolia for two reasons: first, because Japan's very existence depends on Manchuria and Mongolia; second, because peace in the Far East depends upon a right settlement of the problems relating to these countries.

To enlarge on the first point, it is only necessary to imagine the day that Japan should withdraw from Manchuria and Mongolia. The relations in which Great Britain stands with regard to Gibraltar or Malta, or those in which the United States stands with regard to the Caribbean, are of far less significances than the relations between Japan and Manchuria. In the case of the British Empire or America, those places are essentially of strategic significance and little else, while in the case of Japan, the question of her life and death is directly involved in her relationship with Manchuria and Mongolia. In utter disregard of this obvious fact, China refuses to recognise Japan's legitimate rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia, nor does she in any way appreciate the great services Japan has rendered in the development of these regions. China's unreasonable refusal to recognise the vital significance of the relationship which Manchuria and Mongolia holds to Japan, has naturally given serious offence to the Japanese people. China's attitude is, indeed, an open challenge to Japan's right to exist as an independent nation.

KEY TO PEACE.

With regard to the second point namely, that the right solution of the problem of Manchuria and Mongolia is the key to the stabilization of conditions in the Far East the truth of the statement will be obvious if only you stop to consider the future not only of China but of the relations between Japan, China and Russia. What is certain in any event is that, with the situation in Manchuria and Mongolia unsettled, peace will never be established in the Far East. The correctness of this point of view will be apparent, when the significance of Japan's continued efforts for the development of these territories during the past 25 years is candidly appraised.

It is because the Japanese people thoroughly appreciate the vital significance of their country's relationship with Manchuria and Mongolia, that their attention is now so deeply preoccupied with the situation in those countries.

It must be clearly understood that what the Japanese people insist upon, is that their rights and interests legitimately secured by treaty should be adequately protected and respected. They are proudly conscious of having kept faith with all nations, and they naturally expect from other nations the same scrupulous observance of treaty obligations, which indeed forms one of the corner stones of peace and harmony between nations.

DUTY ON FOREIGN TEA ?

Empire-Producers' Move

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The suggestion, that Government should reimpose a duty on foreign tea, at the same time guaranteeing to Empire-grown tea minimum preference to encourage the development of tea production within the Empire, is contained in a letter of British Empire Producers' Organisation to Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

The letter says that incursion of low grade Java tea has struck the severest blow at the Empire industry.

The case for restoration of duty is made out by growers of Ceylon, India, Kenya, Nyasaland, South Africa, Tangany-ka and other Empire countries.

JAVA TEA-GROWERS' VIEWS.

Batavia.—The tea-growers of Java are convinced that situation will be improved by the staight-forward method of restriction of exports and picking, according to the views expressed to the Governor-General by the industry.

It is emphasised that Java industry does not favour unilateral action and is ready to co-operate with producers of India and Ceylon.—Reuter's Special.

MID-NIGHT STRUGGLE WITH BURGLAR

A Peer's Son's Experience

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rupert Baring, Lord Revelstoke's son and heir, had a desperate struggle with a burglar in the early hours of this morning, when he entered his father's West-End house. Finding a burglar in the bedroom, he challenged and closed with him, but the latter succeeded in breaking away and Mr. Baring threw a glass at him, as he dashed downstairs. The burglar eventually escaped, but plucky action of the Peer's son, probably saved a big robbery of valuables.

Dartmoor Mutiny Echo

LONDON, Jan. 30.

To-morrow will be a day of tension at Dartmoor as it is expected that the convicts will be paraded in the morning for the Church at full strength for the first time since the mutiny. No risks, however, will be taken as a large number of warders will be in readiness heavily armed.

No parties will yet be allowed to work on quarries or farms.—Reuter.

SELF-HELP FOR PARISHES

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—There is no doubt whatever that the parishes in the Kolaba, Bombay Suburban and Thana Collectorates are sunk deep in illiteracy, ignorance, superstition and poverty. I am of opinion that if parish councils or administrative boards, of members elected by the congregations are constituted, the trust and confidence reposed in the people's representatives will produce a true "esprit de corps" and much zeal for public good and practical and lively interest in the welfare of the Church. This will be a nucleus for a common platform; it will sow a fertile seed and bring about organization of Catholic Action and unity between the People and the Priests so much desiderated by His Holiness the Pope. I trust his Excellency the Archbishop will recognise the value of lay co-operation and encourage its growth and progress.—Yours, etc,

VOX.

Bombay.

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MAN'S ATAVISTIC TENDENCIES

Character In The Ears

A DOCTOR ON SIGNS OF DEGENERACY

Dr. Leonard Williams, in a paper on "Man's Atavistic Tendencies," which he read before the Insurance Institute of London attributed man's possession of speech, his transcendental brain, and is sense of beauty, particularly female beauty, to his decision to walk on two legs instead of four.

If man had remained a quadruped, he said, he would not have been able to develop his central nervous system, which was the seat of such god-like qualities as he might justly claim to possess. Man began life as a quadruped, and that was how he intended to close it. Nothing was so characteristic of premature ageing as a progressive stiffening in the neck and the small of the back. The man of 50 who moved his head and shoulders in one piece was on the down grade, both physically and mentally.

A peculiar forward rigidity of the head and neck (called a "poke") was, in his young days, regarded as a mark of special sanctity. Dr. Pusey, one of the principal leaders of the Oxford Movement, had this "poke" by nature, and his younger disciples adopted it as an outward and visible sign of their inward and spiritual grace. It probably shortened their lives as definitely as it narrowed their outlook and clouded their understanding. Whatever external methods they might wish to adopt to impress people at a glance with their virtue, their learning, or their wit, he (Dr. Williams) advised them on no account to do anything which could possibly interfere with the free mobility of the head or neck, and thus imperial the drainage upon which so much depended. At the moment the commonest way of impairing that drainage was by a tight collar.

LIABILITY TO DISEASE.

Ears without lobes and ears with points near the upper part of their margin were definite signs of degeneration. The pointed tip represented that found in many of the lower animals, and it might be taken to reveal various vicious tendencies, most of them with a sinister sexual significance. Ears which were very large or very small, ears which stood out at right angles from the head or were plastered against the cranium, ears which were devoid of nooks and crannies, looking as if they had been ironed out, and ears which were situated either too high or too low in relation to the eye, all told of atavisms or reversions or arrested developments representing certain degrees of degeneracy. Dr. Williams said he was using the term degenerate in a purely physical sense to denote a state of matters which fell unduly short of the optimum in the physiological make up of the individual, so that a person decorated with such stigmata might be regarded as more liable to succumb to disease and more likely to wear out his organs by legitimate use than his more normally equipped brother.

Referring to the tendency to effeminacy in men since the War, Dr. Williams said that it was attributed to a revulsion from everything which was male and therefore combative. "The War was so horrible," he said, "that a mass hatred of everything which could be associated with it grew in the sub-conscious mind of everyone and expressed itself, in the rising generation of young men, in characteristics which we associate with effeminacy".—"Times."

Divorce By The Weighing Machines

The grounds upon which an unhappy marriage can be built continue to increase as human beings think of fresh activities. A Prague taximan has murdered his wife because of her red hat, which maddened him, and the jury have shown that they understand; and a Chicago wife has demanded and received a divorce because of the great and growing bulk of her husband. She explained to the sympathetic Court that she had married
him when he stood at 14st. 8lb., and she had done so hoping for a fall. She was a "bear" in the avoirdupois market. She had his solemn promises and marriage vow to try to reduce, and now, twelve years afterwards, she found him weighing over eighteen stone. She complained not only of the outrage to her aesthetic sense, but of the loss to her social life. Eighteen stone is not supported on nothing, and whenever she invited a few friends into bridge and tea that terrible appetite would appear and eat all the cakes. And once, she testified, his voracity was such that he drove away all her women friends, whom she had assembled for a bridge party, and ate all the refreshments. Bridge, that means so much to wives, has been imperilled by animal voraciousness, and the Court has given its remedy. It is a serious decision for husbands. Hitherto married men have been inclined to count their meals among the advantages of their state.

Now, however, a horrible suspicion will cross his mind as each bounteous dish is put before him, whether he, too, is being fattened up for the divorce courts. The large ham, the grand old plum pudding, even the apparently milk pudding cease to look spineless, the merry and thoroughly trustworthy companions they once did. They must be eyed askance, for they may well be hirelings. Nor will things ever again be quite comfortable for wives. Hitherto good and kindly women have delighted to spread plenty before their husbands, while excusing themselves from equal appetite because, they have explained, it is at present the fashion to be thin. But the wife who, herself abstaining, forces porridge and mince pies upon her husband can no longer be looked upon as unselfish. She is suspect unless she eats just as heartily. The wife who wants to preserve her husband's peace of mind must reconcile herself to becoming an outsize, or at any rate to keeping more or less in the same weight class. But Nature here, as so often elsewhere, supplies the corrective. The man whose gracious and skilful wife tempts him to vast meals is particularly concerned not to lose such a treasure, and worry will begin as his weight increases and will act as a brake upon expansion. To the perennial problem of wedding presents a new solution is now offered, for what could be more tactful and more really useful to both husband and wife than a weighing machine, upon which they could satisfy themselves daily that all was still well with their married life?—"Times".

New Delhi.—A Hyderabad message states that it is understood that the Residency Area will be handed back to the Nizam's Government early in April next.—A.P.

Lucknow.—The United Provinces Legislative Council meets here on February 19.—A.P.

New Delhi.—The Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council on Saturday.—A.P.

TATAS AS PIONEERS OF INDIAN INDUSTRY.

National Importance Of Steel Works

The Hon. Mr. B. K. Basu wrote to the "Indian Finance" a letter from which the following extracts are taken:—

I was in Jamshedpur for a few days in the Christmas week; I had a detailed view of the Tata Iron and Steel works; I met and talked to a good few of the many men, big and small, who have made what the works are to-day. The Steel Works are, without a doubt, one of the greatest national industries of India; and everyone who loves his country must feel proud of this unique organisation.

How many in this country realise that fortyfive years hence, the largest steel plants of the world now situated in Illinois and Ohio will have to fold up their tents like the Arabs and as silently steal away because there will be no more iron to operate them? When this takes place, you will see steel plants operating along the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards of the United States, only if other countries, especially Idhia; will send iron ore to the United States.

The blast furnaces are awe-inspiring monsters. When the Tariff Board sat in 1923 the company's small 14 feet hearth furnaces were. I understand producing pig iron for Rs. 37 per ton works cost. Its B. C. and D. furnaces which are acknowledged by the steel world as not only the most modern but are being taken as a pattern, are producing pig iron for Rs. 18 per ton. When the world depression has ended and India again goes on with its rail rebuilding plans, India will see this company producing rails far cheaper than any other plant in the world.

PROF. SARKAR'S NEW.

In this connection the following extracts from a paper of Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar published in the Journal of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce will be found of interest:—

The management of Tata's Iron and Steel Co. want so to train and organise their labour that "each man does more work and does it more efficiently so that though his own wages will rise, the labour cost of what he produces will fall." The mass production aspects of rationalisation have been introduced as a matter of businesspolicy. The spirit of cultivating up-to-date.ness in technique and industrial organisation—no matter whether it be in the enlargement of size or employment of labour-saving appliances or installation of improved tools and implements or the removal of obsolete machinery and methods is nothing new with the works at Jamshedpur.

IMPORTANCE OF RATIONALISATION.

It is clear that the directorate is keenly conscious of the importance of rationalisation in marketing by reducing the proportion between stocks and turnover. Now the dependence on Eur.-American talent is less than it was a few years ago, although more steel is being produced than formerly:—

Year	Foreign officers	Output in tons.
1925	229	248,000
1926	160	320,000
1927	148	408,000
1928	134	275,000

Last but not least in importance as a rationalising factor in the industrial organisation of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. remains to be observed that the concern represents a commercially complete and almost self-sufficient system from the bottom upwards. It does not have to depend on others for raw materials except to a certain extent. The markets for the series of finished products are to be found in the works itself. Coke is manufactured out of coal. So far as pig iron is concerned, the entire supply of raw materials comes from the company's own mines. Part of it is exported but the rest is utilised by the company itself in its steel furnaces. The market for the steel is the company itself. The final manufactured goods may be detailed as rails, fishplates, bars, light structural, heavy structural, plates, sheets etc.

A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Command over raw materials as well as command over markets except in the last stages of production is a special feature of the Tata organisation. To the Tariff Board and to the Legislature they have offered the assurance that by 1934 "they will have established an industry that can stand on its own feet and needs no assistance in the way of protection." "If this company is successful, other companies will follow and within twenty or thirty years you may see a Pittsburgh in and around Jamshedpur supplying India with the cheap steel she requires for her railways and motors, her ships and her industrial development, a source of strength and wealth to the whole nation".

WOMAN MOTORIST FINED £60

Advised Never To Drive Again

Littlehampion magistrates fined Mrs. Mabel Woodward, of Rustington, £20 for driving a car without due care and £40 for driving dangerously.

She was also ordered to pay £5 12s. costs and her licence was suspended for a year.

Dr. G. W. Eustace, (the chairman) said: "We consider this the most serious case of its kind that has ever been brought before us and the Bench feel that Mrs. Woodward would be wise if she did not apply for a renewal of her licence at any time."

Mr. Dell said that at one corner Mrs. Woodward drove through some railings and a few minutes later the car cut straight across another corner, mounted the pavement and went through two wooden fences.

"I submit that this person is not fit to drive," said Mr. Dell, "She is a source of danger not only to herself but to everyone else."

Mrs. Woodward said the first collision was due to trying to avoid a dog. At the second corner she found that she could not turn the car.

Mr. G. Barker (defending) said that Mrs. Woodward could not turn the corner sooner front wheel came into contact with a wing of the car which had been damaged in the first collision.

Five men were sentenced to a month's hard labour at Greenwich for selling programme outside Charlton football ground which were represented to be "official", whereas they were said to be in no way similar to the official programme except to colour. Three other men were fined £1 each.—"News Chronicle".

THIS dread disease, from which thousands die every year, is carried only by mosquitoes! Kill these death-dealing assassins—and protect yourself! Spray Flit.

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Prices At A Standstill

"NO PEBBLE DISTURBS THE PLACID SURFACE OF COTTON POND"

Major Factors For Sagging Tendency Analysed

In the course of their weekly report, Messrs. Langley and Co. state:—

We are a week older but the world does not appear to have made any material progress towards that state of peace and tranquillity for which, last week, we confessed a growing appreciation. We have on a previous occasion lamented the absence of any reasonable proportion between Time in the sense of History and the span of an individual lifetime. We still see a grim disparity in the two view points and much thought on the subject has led us to no conclusion beyond a suspicion that the state of affairs which we desire might be possible of achievement but our interest in the tranquility of 1980 is not likely to be other than academic. Meanwhile, however, it is comforting to remember that it has now been officially announced that the Bank of England will repay at maturity on February the 1st the credits of £15,000,000 each to the Federal Reserve Bank of America and the Banque de France thus completing the redemption of the total credit of £50,000,000 granted to Britain in August. The London Press duly chronicled its approval, but appeared to be unaware of the irony in its enthusiasm over a debt that was redeemed at maturity. May be consciousness of the imminence of a year's "standstill" agreement for Germany distorted an otherwise acute sense of financial propriety, but it is good to know that repayment will be carried out without reducing the gold reserve of the Bank of England. There must be another lump of gold which, we presume will be produced, like the conjurer's rabbit, out of a hat.

A SAGGING MARKET.

Meanwhile the cotton pond has had no pebble to disturb its placid surface. True, money has been spent on cables suggesting that there are too many people on the bull side, that there is very nearly a two years' supply of raw material (known five months ago) that the economic condition of the world is dreadful (known two years or more ago) but the cotton markets in America have treated it all with the contempt of 3 or 4 points down, or may be up. The fact is that there is little new on the bear side. It is, most of it, already in the price. But if the market has not gone down, it equally does not go up. There are four major factors which would send it up and those in the order of their probable violence are: (1) depreciation of the dollar (just as several months ago we resisted the temptation to enumerate some of the (possibility) controlled methods by which this might be achieved so now we forbear to make any further comment), (2) orthodox inflation along the lines of extending credits, (3) signs of a genuine increase in consumption and (4) a nearer and more conscious realisation of the fact that Nature, generous last year might this year increase the hazards of the growing season. A repetition of last season's high outturn is, on the law of averages, unlikely.

In their probable effect on prices these four factors range from violence to a dull respect for the laws of supply and demand. We do not profess to know the mind of the American Government. There are moments when we suspect somewhat indefinite knowledge on that subject even on the part of the Government itself, but, pending any heatedly dogmatic assertions that the dollar is still the dollar and will remain so, we see no immediate probability of economic pressure breaking down the present French-American gold alliance.

The second factor is already the accepted policy of the American Government, as evidenced by the recent approval given to the establishment of credit corporations, but the speculator is not, as yet interested.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK COMPLICATED.

The factor which we place third is also already beginning to operate, but so far the slightly increasing American consumption is due to the smallness of outside crops rather than to any general revival of confidence. There has seldom, if ever, been a time when the international political and financial outlook was more complicated but apart from a general collapse—which would inevitably increase the value of commodities in terms of currencies—most of the worst is either already known or intelligently anticipated. There is hope, we think, in factor number three. It may be restrained but we are of the opinion that it is worthy of very careful consideration.

As for the possible hazards of the next growing season, time alone can assess their value, but our conclusion is in favour of the constructive side for American cotton.

In India the week has been notable for the appreciable break in the basis of cotton relative to contracts. It seems that, in the growing districts an absence of buyers has to be seen to be believed. In face of a parity which resulted in the free cancellation of export commitments it was obvious that even although the Oomra crop was small it was only a question of a short time before the demand for it would be even smaller. Yet there appeared to be continued buying by dealers who had no immediate outlet for cotton. There is now little justification for surprise on their part at the absence of interest in their present offers to sell. The basis for Punjab Americans is weaker, a very appreciable break has been recorded in Central India and Berars are slowly getting within striking distance of the Oomra March contract. Meanwhile arrivals into Bombay for the week totalled 75,776 bales against actual shipments of 21,195 bales. The fact that a further 37,667 were afloat in harbour is largely offset by the absence of Americans in the week's receipts and the probability of increasing arrivals in the future being coincident with a lull in exports. A further widening of the East Indian/American parity is, in our opinion, inevitable.

NEW YORK COTTON

TRADE BUYING

New York, Jan. 30.

The New York Cotton Futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling, influenced by trade buying and large exports of cotton from U. S. Ports. Prices opened at a rise of 5 points but after a loss of 1 point from the opening level, there was a steady improvement which resulted in a rise of 4 points from the low level reached soon after the opening of the market. Towards the close there was somewhat absence of buying and scattered selling caused a relapse of 3 points from the highest level. The market closed at a nett rise of 5 to 7 points, later months keeping more steady. It is said that there was increased selling from the South. Spot Cotton prices closed at a rise of 5 points to 6.80c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.63c.

Serious political developments in China gives a clue to the recent heavy buying of cotton by Japan in the United States of America. This buying proved a good support especially at a time when South is inclined to sell freely. It is this seasonal selling before planting generally affects the course of cotton prices. While we see no reason for any important decline, we prefer to await further development.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Market has been quiet, with fluctuations in a narrow margin and traders evidently inclined to await developments. A little Southern hedge selling and liquidation was absorbed by Trade buying and covering, with selling which is supposed to have included re-selling by holders. who had bought on expectations that an advance would immediately follow the adoption of the Emergency Finance Legislation.

Ideas regarding reduction in acreage range from eight to twenty per cent. but some think that the Government loans to needy farmers, provided for in Reconstruction Finance Act, may tend to minimise the acreage reduction.

A slight increase is reported in Spot offerings from the interior, which were absorbed at a continued firm basis.

Meanwhile there has been a further talk of the substitution of American cotton for the East Indian growths abroad and that some quarters are inclined to increase the estimate of the season's consumption.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 6.73+.08
Lowest 6.69+.04

N. Y. May Highest 6.91 (11.40 a. m.) lowest 6.87 (10.05 a. m.)

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

RECEIPTS.

In full-pressed Bales,

30-1-32		Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	1,685	49,858
Central India	432	62,904
Barsi an Nagar	893	44,306
Hyderabad-Gaorani	288	10,914
Berar	865	93,602
Central Provinces	412	38,347
Total Oomras	4,578	299,931
Dholera	3,950	86,164
N.-W. Provinces		21,055
Rajputana	533	27,763
Sind-Punjab	1,610	78,471
Broach		8,311
Coompta and Dharwar	105	9,788
Westerns-Northerns	49	11,998
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,390
Persian		372
American		28,009
Egyptian and African		49,043
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		55
Total	10,825	611 851

EXPORTS.

In full-pressed Bales,

1st Sept. to 28th Jan. 30-1-32		This year.
Europe	350	77,506
Japan and China	5,900	351,916
Coast Ports		18,448
Up-country by Rail		68,976
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		37,667
Total	6,150	554,513

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Receipt to date 30-1-32	7523000	7399000
Receipts Yesterday 30-1-32	53000	21000
Exports to date 30-1-32	4849000	4511000
Stock at Ports 29-1-32	4970000	4080000
Stock Interior Towns 29-1-32	2157000	1653000
Stock at Interior Towns 29-1-32	881000	1072000
Visible Supply 29-1-32	9402000	7965000
Quantity in Sight 29-1-32	11542000	10023000
Quantity out of Sight 29-1-32	7347000	6053000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

BOMBAY AND CONTINENTAL BUYING

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened steady at a rise of 4 to 5 points on Bombay Continental and local buying. Further favourable features were good Egyptian market and scarcity of contracts. Later trading was quiet owing to lack of offerings. Trade calling maintained steadiness. The market closed steadily at a rise of 7 to 4 points, middling American spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 5.57d.

East Indian cotton futures ruled firm with increased demand and closed at a rise of 10 to 6 points.

Egyptian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 9 o 6 points.

NECESSITY OF REDUCTION IN ACREAGE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

The Markets continue very steady on trade buying which has recently been stimulated by the serious developments in the Far East. With due consideration to the supply position we consider cotton prices are low and with the tenacity of the Farmers in the South in holding their surplus it is likely they will realise the necessity of a sufficiently large reduction in acreage.

We reiterate our opinion that purchases held with patience will prove very profitable during the season.

PRIVATE CABLES

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

"Market deadlock fear increased Southern selling as planting approaches offsetting hopes improvement American trade and increased consumption American cotton.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

"Continued holding improved consumption hopes reconstruction corporation offsetting unsatisfactory international situation and fear South may offer more freely as planting season approaches."

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Feb.	142.30
May	147.50
August	151.90

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Bengal Superfine	192
Bengal Fine	188
Bengal F.G.	185
Sindh-Punjab Fine	190
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	185
Wardha-Hingh Fine	215
Nagpur Savner Fine	217
Yeotmal Fine	210
Arvi Fine	212
Amraoti Fine	210
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	208
Mulkapur Fine	205
Khandesh Fine	200
Muthia F.G.	195
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	205
Burwah Sanavad Fine	215
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	220
Punjab/American	245
Punjab/American mix	230
Cambodia	270
Miraj-Sangli	220
Compta Good	240
Jinja	305
Busoga	315

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

	Bales.
Khandeish	1,685
Central India	432
Barsi-Nugger	896
Hyderabad-Gaorani	288
Berar	865
Central Provinces	412
Dhollera	3,950
Rajputana	533
Sind-Punjab	1,610
Compta-Dharwar	105
Westerns-Northerns	49
Cotton	10,925
	Cwts.
Wheat	12,580
Linseed	1,548
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	447
Gingellyseeds	11,989
Groundnuts	63,626
Castorseed	5,875
Rice	59,727
Myrabollams	7,387
Cottonseeds	7,584
Gram	345
Joowar	1,645
Barley	78
Bajree	901
	Tons.
Coal	1,029

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M. G. Bengal U.P.				
M. G. Rajputana	203	196	193	189
Punjab	201	196	191	187
M. G. Oomra No. 3	217	213	209	
M. G. Oomra No. 1	229	225	221	
M. G. Oomra No. 2	222	218	214	

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 March.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/16 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 13/32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/8 April.

NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 388.
Banks Selling T T 387.
Banks Buying T T 380.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 650.
Banks Buying D D 675

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 1/2

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 127

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 98 1/8.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 127.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 1/2

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 64 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.45 1/4 30th ulto.
Shanghai/London 1/10 1/2 1st instant.
Japan/London 2/0 3/4 30th ulto.
London/Paris 87.75 30th ulto.
London/Belgium 25.00 30th ulto.
London/Switzerland 17.75 30th ulto.
London/Italy 69.10 30th ulto.
London/Berlin 14.60 30th ulto.
London/Holland 8.60 30th ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Steady.
Gold £5.19.7 29th ulto. £5.19.7 30th ulto.

Silver London Ready 19 1/8 29th ulto. 19 5/16 30th ulto.
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 29th ulto. 19 1/2 30th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 30 29th ulto. 30 30th ulto.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3/8 per cent. 29th ulto. 5 3/8 per cent. 30th ulto.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 5/8 per cent. 29th ulto. 5 1/2 per cent. 30th ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money: Call 4 1/2 per cent
3 mos 5 1/2 per cent
6 mos 5 per cent
Tone:—Quiet.

(Continued from column 7.)

les, B P & Hayley Ltd; 2 packages woollen carpets, Cox & Kings Limited; 5 cases bristles, B Lawrie & Co; 164 bags coffee, Thos Cook & Sons; 1540 bags myrabollum, J Moolchand & Co.

For Marseilles:—1315 bags groundnuts, S M Rajgor & Co; 1290 bags groundnuts, R Ratilal & Co.

S.S. Britannia, for Philadelphia:—92 bales animal skin, Briskey & Co.

For Liverpool:—7 bales animal skin, D Abraham & Son; 99 bales wool raw, W.Latham & Co; 150 bales cotton thread waste, Indian Produce Export Co; 30 bales wool raw, Eastern Tdg Co; 25 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg Co; 1220 bags groundnut cakes, J Travers & Sons, 75 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhram & Co.

For Glasgow:—50 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg Co; 55 drums groundnut oil, Swastika Oil Mills.

S.S. Kohistan, for Dunzirk:—1280 bags groundnut, R Ratilal & Co; 3840 bags groundnut, L Dreyfus & Co; 7680 bags groundnut and 1211 bags linseed, K Devchand & Co.

S.S. Himalaya, for Venice:—1280 bags groundnut, Strauss & Co.

For Salonica:—100 bags henna leaves, K Kalyanji & Co.

For Alexandritta:—100 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S.S. Suez Maru, for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co; 1000 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

S.S. Miho Maru, for Shanghai:—50 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Nissho Co.

S.S. Hague Maru, for Shanghai:—725 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 500 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co;

For Kobe:—250 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 1000 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co; 336 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co; 500 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVAL.
Bombay, Feb. 1.
Havildar, Palmer, Java.

DEPARTURE.
Bombay, Feb. 2.
Chindwara, Ednandson, Port Okha.

LOADING.
Bombay, Feb. 1.
Steamer Tango Maru for Kobe.

S.S. Havildar:—The T M Coy's steamer Havildar arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Chindwara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chindwara will sail to-day for Port Okha with ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Jan. 30.

2 Kaiser-i-Hind 6014 London 6-2, M M and Co.
3 City of Leicester 1994, N F N F K Mixon & Co.
4 Britania 5281 Liverpool 11-2 Graham Trading Co.
7 Kasama 2945, Marmagoa, 3|2, J Finlay & Co.
8 Himalaya 4193 Trieste, 2|2 L T and M I.
10 British Judge 4025, Abadan 30|1, Anglo P. Oil Co.
11 Chindwara 3397, N F 31|1, M M & Co.
12 Warfield 3835 Coast Ports 5-2, M M & Co.
14 Kohistan 3782 U Kingdom 4-2, M M and Co
15 Axenfels 3301, Hamburg, 30|1, L Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Hague Maru 3452 China 5|2 O S Kaisha.
2 Mirzapore, 4135 Kobe, 13-2 M M & Co.
3 Baroda 1899, P Gulf, 3|2, M M & Co.
5 Miho Maru 3396, Kobe, 4|2 N Y Kaisha.
6 Jalavijaya 2298, Karachi, 31|1, Scindia S N Co.
9 Orna 2977, Rangoon, 31|1, M M & Co.
10|11 Chyebassa 4022, Calcutta, 4|2, M M & Co.
14 Havre Maru 3540, Kobe, 30|1 O S Kaisha

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Suez Maru 3330, Japan, 3|2, O T Kaisha.
B Jalavijaya 2668, N F N F Scindia S N Co.
C|R Nirvana 3765, Calcutta, 30|1, M M & Co.
D|E Sirsa 3387, Calcutta, N F M M & Co.
F Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 4|2 T Morrison and Co.
M. Sarasvati 443, NF; NF; B T N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Bhutan, 5-2, P & O S N Co.
Strathnaver, 9-2, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India, 12-2, P & O S N Co.
Maloja, 19-2 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi, 26-2, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra 17-2, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Matheson, 31-1 J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Birkenfels 6-2, L Edward Ltd.
Tullisee 5-2, L Edward Ltd.
Trantenfels, 17-2, L Edward Ltd.
Neuenfels, 27-2, L Edward Ltd.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Delhi 2|2, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Victoria 4-2, M Italiana.
FOR NEW YORK
City of Christania 2|2, F F Campbell Co.
City of Lyon, 14|2, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Hatze, 26|2, F.F. Campbell Co.
City of Delhart, 4|2 L Edward Ltd.
President Munroe, 11|2, F F Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Genoa Maru 15-2, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru 19-2, N Y Kaisha.
Izo Maru 29-2 N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru, 9-2 O S Kaisha.
Chitral, 12-2, P & O S N Co.
Aimore, 23-2, P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore, 22-3, P & S N Co.
Pilsna, 9-2, I. T Co.
Mongolia 13-2, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 26-2, P & O S N Co.
Kenya 13-2, M M & Co.
Karagola, 27-2, M M & Co.
FROM BRISBANE.
Mangolia 13-2, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 26|2, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 13|2, M M & Co.
Karagola 27|2, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 6-2, P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Silverpine, N F Volkart Bros.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britania 11|2 G T Co.
FOR KOBE.
Miho Maru 5|2, N Y Kaisha.
Hague Maru 5-12, O S Kaisha.
Suez Maru 30-1, O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 13-2 P & O S N Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
Warfide N F M M & Co.
FOR BUSRAH
Baroda 3|2, M M & Co.
Varsova 5|2, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Chybassa N F M M & Co.
Sirsa, N F M M & Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya NF L T Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir 4|2 T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla, N F M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Silverpine, Volkart Bros.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britania G T Co.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Miho Maru, N Y Kaisha
Suez Maru O S Kaisha.
Hague Maru O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore P & O S N Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
Warfield, M M & Co.
FROM BUSRAH.
Baroda, M M & Co.
Varsova M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Chybassa M M & Co.
Sirsa, M M & Co.
FOR TRIESTE
Himalaya L T Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla, M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Mirzapore	G.L.D.	29-1-32.
S.S. Sirsa	G.L.D.	29-1-32.
S.S. Ahmedi	G.L.D.	29-1-32.
S.S. Kalavati	G.L.D.	29-1-32.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

S.S. Glenden; Agents: S S N Co; from Rangoon:—14345 bags rice, 226 bags betelnuts, 1612 nongs drums, 42 cases electric refrigerators.

From Colombo:—63 cases tea.

From Tuticorin:—18 bags coffee seed, 46 cases rubber, 104 borae cotton waste, 295 bags cotton yarn, 36 bags oorid husk, 106 bags oorid dust, 29 bags palmyra roots.

From Ponani:—420 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—13 cases soap, 90 bales tamarind.

S.S. Jalavijaya; Agents: S.S. N Co; from Calcutta:—3996 tons coal, 492 bags rice, 2260 bales gunnies, 590 bales B twills, 660 bales jute twine, 630 bales H cloth, 442 chests tea, 156 cases medicine.

From Tuticorin:—34 cases rubber, 32 bales senna leaves, 28 bales cotton yarn, 34 bags oorid husk dust, 154 bales cotton waste.

S.S. Chindwara; Agents: M M & Co; from Bassein:—51831 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—1410 bags rice, 1072 pieces teak squares, 1389 pieces teak tea boards, 715 pieces teak planks, 39615 pieces teak scantlings, 1198 bars pig lead, 25 bags betelnuts.

S.S. Warfield, Agents; M M & Co; from London:—50 cases provision, 57 cases newspaper, 450 cases glassware, 36 cases chair seats, 78 cases distemper, 121 cases medicine, 85 cases wine, 81 cases beer, 70 cases brandy, 245 cases spirits, 65 cases nails, 125 cases washing blue, 49 cases preserves, 175 cases gin, 30 cases ghee, 48 cases cloves, 75 bags cement, 1600 bundles zinc plates, 480 bundles zinc, 400 bags borax, 380 drums turpentine, 150 drums chemicals, 661 drums and 1105 cases lubricating oil, 980 drums paint, 335 drums sanitary fluid, 321 cases metal polish, 9090 bags sugar.

From Middlesbro:—75 bundles steel plates, 4030 bundles steel sheets, 111 cases chairs, 190 casks chemicals, 165 drums paint.

From Antwerp:—145 bundles tubes, 260 bundles steel rivets, 1191 bundles steel bars, 640 bundles steel circles, 1028 bundles steel joists, 95 bundles steel plates, 1263 bundles steel angles, 439 bundles channels, 235 bundles rods, 100 bundles wire, 153 bundles pins, 226 bundles bolts and nuts, 220 bundles nails, 365 cases glassware, 90 cases gum raisin, 65 cases washers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb 1.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—7 bales animal skin, D Abraham & Sons; 2 bales animal skin, S F Haque; 3 bales animal skin, P S Boyce & Sons; 14 cases brist-

(Continued in column 5.)

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

September Figures

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and statistics, India States that during the month of September, 1931, 68 companies were registered with an aggrekate authorised capital of Rs. 1.05 lakhs, as against 56 companies were registered with an aggregate with on aggregate capital of Rs. 1.40 lakhs in the preceding month and 55 companies with Rs 1.55 lakhs in the corresponding. Bengal accounted for 20 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 22 lakhs, and Bombay for 11 companies with Rs. 32 lakhs. The largest flotations in September, were the Great Orient Insurance, Punjab and the New Swadeshi Sugar Mills, Bombay, with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 lakhs each.

Eight companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 26 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation or were dissolved or otherwise became defunct during the month of September, 1931. Eleven companies with an authorised capital of about Rs. 6 crores that were in liquidation before 1st September, 1931, were finally dissolved during this month.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1 lakh in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of September, 1931.

WEATHER REPORT

General Rain In N. W. F. P. And Kashmir

POONA, Feb. 1.

The western disturbance lies this morning as a deep depression over the Punjab. It has caused nearly general rain or snow in Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir with a few falls in Baluchistan and the Punjab Hills. There has also been local rain in Tennasserim. The temperature is above normal in North India being markedly high in and around the Punjab.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Merzui one inch; Sonamarg three; Parachinar one; Cherat three-quarters and Murree and Peshawar a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in North-West Frontier Province, continue in Kashmir and may extend in the Punjab Hills and Assam.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

CENTRAL PROVINCES:—On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Butler and Miss Macpherson arrived to stay at Government House, Nagpur.

The Ruling Chief of Korea lunched at Government House.

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BOMBAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1932.

TWO BOMBAY "WAR COUNCILS" JAILED

Three Dave Sisters Sentenced

BHUMGARA BEATEN IN COURT: TRIED IN HIS ABSENCE

LATHI CHARGE AT KALBADEVI

Two War Councils of Bombay one of which was entirely composed of ladies were sent to jail in quick succession on Monday.

The trial of the first all-women Emergency Council of the B.P.C.C. took place before Mr. I. M. Mehta Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

The three Dave sisters, who had formed the Ninth Emergency Council, were awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or, in default, further imprisonment for four months.

The accused were arrested on Sunday morning at Chaupatty, following a flag salutation ceremony which, according to the police, was attended by over a thousand people.

The names of three Dave sisters are:—

Miss Subhadra Dave (21) a student of M.A. class in the Elphinstone College, "Dictator".

Miss Jaidevi Dave, (18) a student of Matric class.

Miss Sarala Dave (18) a student in the Final year of the J. J. School of Art.

The Dave sisters are the daughters of Mr. Kevalram Dave of Rajkot a friend of Mahatma Gandhi, and were twice jailed in the last Civil Disobedience movement.

The accused were charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for being members of an unlawful association. Inspector Foster and Deputy Inspector Karnik of the Gamdevi Police Station gave evidence for the prosecution. The accused refused to participate in the proceedings of the court.

ASCERTAINING OF AGE.

Shantaram Vaid, who was arrested with the accused and was charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, was sent to the Police Surgeon for ascertaining his age.

Ram Devayya, another person charged under the same section, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, six weeks' further imprisonment

EIGHTH EMERGENCY COUNCIL JAILED

The trial of the members of the Eighth Emergency Council of Bombay and others arrested on the "Frontier Day" (Friday) was marked by a series of incidents. Some of the accused, on being taken out of the Court-room, shouted at the top of their voices, "Inqilab Zindabad" and other slogans when they were roughly handled by the police.

The Magistrate had to ask a Sub-Inspector of Police to see that the accused were not beaten.

Mr. Rustomji Jamshedji Bhumgara, one of the members of the War Council, and a well-known Globe-Cyclist of Bombay, was removed out of the Court by orders of the Court before the completion of the trial, his conduct being considered to be refractory by the Magistrate, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

The names of the accused are:

Maulvi Sahibzada Abdul Qayoom Qureishi, a Lieutenant of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, President of the Emergency Council.

Mr. Rustomji Jamsherji Bhumgara, Secretary, Emergency Council and Messrs. Sherdil Khan Pordil Khan, Haji Mohamed Pir Mohamed, Dattoo Shankar, A. S. Kanade, L. R. Gawde and Sardar A. S. Govindsingh.

Mr. Ratanlal Radhakisan, one of the members of the Council, arrested on the same day could not be put up for trial as he was lying ill in the Hospital.

Mr. Spencer, describing the arrest of the accused, stated that it was announced that Friday would be observed as "Peshawar Day" and processions were to start from Bhuleshwar. A procession started at 4-30 p.m. led by the accused, and about 100 Red Shirts. The police asked them to disperse, but they squatted on the ground. They were dispersed by a lathi charge and the accused were arrested. They were, therefore, charged with being members of an unlawful assembly having defied the orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate issued under Section 144 C.P.C.

MR. BHUMGARA REMOVED FROM COURT.

Mr. Bhumgara, the second accused questioned the legality of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order and made a vehement speech. The Magistrate asked him to stop, but he would not. The Magistrate then ordered a policeman on duty to take him away and he was removed out of the Court. The Magistrate, in making a note about this incident, remarked that Bhumgara had to be removed for being refractory and he could be tried in his absence as the procedure followed in this case was under the Ordinance.

The Magistrate sentenced all the accused including Mr. Bhumgara to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default, one month's further imprisonment.

The accused raised loud slogans when they were roughly handled by the police, as they were being led out of the Court room. A policeman was seen putting his hand round the neck of the Emergency Council President. The Magistrate then asked a Sub-Inspector to see that the accused were not beaten.

LATHI CHARGE AT KALBADEVI

Arrests Follow Salt Satyagraha

Eight persons, including the "Dictator" of the Mandvi Ward were put under arrest by the Police on Monday morning following the salt Satyagraha demonstrations at Mandvi, Vithaldas Road, Fanas Wadi and Chandan Wadi.

At Tamba Kanta, several hundred persons gathered round the segris and other paraphernalia collected for manufacturing illicit salt. The police appeared when the "Dictator" Mr. Thakurdas Chimanlal Vakharia was about to commence the manufacture of salt. He was put under arrest along with two other volunteers. The gathering was then dispersed.

OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS.

Similar demonstrations were witnessed at Vithaldas Road and Chandan Wadi where the police arrested five persons. The gathering at Fanas Wadi was dispersed, but no arrest was made.

Wild demonstrations were witnessed on Monday morning near the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi. The spot where Kisson, a Pardeshi, was killed as a result of the police firing on Friday was sprinkled with flowers and "Kunkum" by the demonstrators, and tram traffic was blocked for a while. The police appeared on the scene and made a lathi charge and dispersed the crowd in which two persons received injuries.

In spite of the presence of the police, crowds continued to gather on the scene and made demonstrations.

Six Months' R. I. For Selling Bulletins

Subayya Chikayya was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court on Monday morning. The accused was arrested while selling the "Congress Bulletin". The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mohan Chimanlal another man was charged in the same court. He was arrested while selling the "Navjivan", at Chaupatty. The Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, or in default three weeks' further imprisonment.

Ramchandra Raghunath, a lad who looked hardly ten or twelve years old, was also charged in the same court and charged for selling the "Congress Bulletin" on Saturday last.

When asked by the Magistrate, the accused said he was 17. The Magistrate ordered that the boy should be sent to the Police Surgeon for ascertaining his age.

GIRGAUM WARD "DICTATOR" JAILED

Gets 2 Years' Hard Labour

R. S. Bolar, the "Dictator" of the Girgaum Ward was sentenced to two years' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, three months' further imprisonment by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Monday.

The accused was arrested on Sunday evening at Chowpatty following a bonfire of foreign cloth. He was charged under Section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in that he was the member of an unlawful assembly and assisted in its management.

Two more men, Ramnath Vaid and Gopinath, were awarded 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine each, for assisting in the unlawful operations of the Congress.

JAILED FOR LEADING PROCESSION.

Shivaji Narain, a volunteer of the Hindustani Seva Dal who was arrested on Sunday evening for leading a procession of about 200 persons in Girgaum Back Road was found guilty in the same court under Section 143 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months' hard labour.

LAW STUDENT QUESTIONS LEGALITY OF ORDINANCE

But Gets 2 Years' R. I. For Not Reporting Himself

Indrajit Thakore, a Law Student, and an ex-Member of the "War Council" was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Monday, for failing to report himself to the police every day.

Mr. Thakore, it will recalled, was arrested under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance and detained in the Byculla Jail, for some days.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, stated that the accused was released from the Byculla Jail on January 30. He was then served with an Order by the Police Commissioner which among other things, required him to report himself at the Lamington Road Police Station every day between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p.m. He failed to report himself on Sunday and was arrested on Monday morning at his residence.

Deputy Inspector Mackenzie gave evidence and stated that the accused had signed the Police Commissioner's order which was served on him at about 5 p.m. on Saturday.

WRITTEN STATEMENT.

After recording the prosecution evidence, the Magistrate asked the accused whether he pleaded guilty to the charge. The accused stated that he did not want to take part in the proceedings, but would submit a written statement. The Magistrate after reading the statement ordered that it should be recorded and again asked the accused if he pleaded guilty.

Accused: I do not want to add a word to my statement.

Magistrate: That is no answer to my question. I want to know whether you plead guilty or not guilty.

Accused: I refuse to plead.

Mr. Manker informed the court that he was instructed to press for maximum punishment.

LEGAL OBJECTIONS OVERRULED.

The Magistrate in his judgment stated that the accused in his statement had raised some legal objections and questioned the legality of the Ordinance as well as the powers of the Police Commissioner to issue the Order. The Magistrate held that the contentions of the accused were wrong. The Police Commissioner was empowered to issue such orders. He convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused's father, Mr G. N. Thakore, Advocate and several women members of the family were present in the court.

Sholapur Arrests And Convictions

2½ YEARS' HARD LABOUR FOR 16TH "DICTATOR"

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 31.

The citizens of Sholapur observed a hartal on Saturday on account of the 'Peshawar Day' and all the bazaar shops were kept closed. In the afternoon a procession led by four "Red Shirt" volunteers was taken out but the four leaders were arrested.

Two more "Red Shirt" volunteers, Messrs. Jiwandas Ramchandra Pandhare and Damodar Martand Mirkar were also arrested at about 5 p. m. by a C. I. D. volunteers was taken out. The were leading a Sayam Pheri.

SEVENTEENTH "DICTATOR" ARRESTED.

A public meeting was also held at 8-30 p. m. in the Tilak Chauk and Mr. Tukaram Vishnu Joshi who succeeded Mr. Kulkarni as the 17th "Dictator" addressed the audience As he finished his speech and the meeting came to an end, he was arrested and taken to the lock-up.

MR. KULKARNI CONVICTED.

Mr. Keshawrao Kulkarni, Sholapur's 16th "Dictator" was convicted yesterday by the City Magistrate who sentenced him to two and a half years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo 100 days' rigorous imprisonment more.

RE-ARRESTED.

It may be remembered that Mr. Patil, Secretary, Taluka Congress Committee Sholapur, was arrested on the 7th instant, but subsequently released on parole from the Bijapur Jail. Uesterday night he was again arrested by Mr. Khedkar, City Sub-Inspector of Police. Sholapur.

RECOVERING FINE.

The household goods of Mr. Rambhau Khadkikar, pleader, who was convicted on the 26th instant were attached by the police yesterday for recovering his fine.

NOTICE SERVED ON MERCHANT.

It is nderstood that Mr. Manickchand Shaha, Proprietor, Sholapur Motar Stores, was served with a notice asking him to refrain from helping the Congress movement.

It is reported that some half a dozen nationalist workers were arrested yesterday at Walsang, Taluka Sholapur, and brought here.

PANDHARPUR PICKETER CONVICTED.

News is available that Mr. Pise a Pandharpur Picketer who carried on liquor shop picketing, there on the 27th instant was sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

ORDINANCE RAJ.

MANY INJURED IN LATHI CHARGE

Panch Mahals Activities

From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Jan. 29.

Ten prominent workers, including Mr. Waman Mukadam, ex M. L. C. and Mr. Laxmidas Shrikant, the first "Dictator" of the District were rounded up on the 8th instant. Taluka Samities became active meetings were arranged and Prabhat Feris were revived.

Mr. Pranjevan B. Acharya, Administrative Officer of the Municipal School Board, Godhra resigned his post and joined the movement.

LATHI CHARGE.

There were several lathi charges in Dohad on Prabhat Feries for about seven days. The police tried without success to disperse the feries. A lathi charge was made on a procession when the people refused to disperse and a large number were injured.

There was also a mild lathi charge in Kalol on a procession when 2 or 3 persons were injured and 4 arrested.

Baraiya and Nayak, two volunteers, who were moving in the Halol Taluka were arrested at Ranankhad.

A party of 7 Vidyapith students who were touring in the Godhra Taluka were arrested and sentenced.

Upto the 28th instant 70 arrests were made.

Out of 70 arrested 14 are detained in Sabarmati jail, 22 are in police-lock up, 29 are tried and sentenced and 5 are released on parole.

AHMEDNAGAR CONVICTIONS.

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, February 1.

Sjt. Narahar Purushottam Joshi, 12th "Dictator" presided over a meeting and led the seventh batch of Satyagrahis to defy the ban over the station Fort Road. Sjt. Joshi and Messrs. Pundlik Sangale, Motilal Bora and Fakirchand Marwari were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

42 ARRESTS IN DHANDHUKA

(From A Correspondent.)

RANJUR, Jan. 31.

Sm. Jyotiben Hora, the principal of Bhavnagar Mahila Vidyalaya and the fourth "Dictator" of Dholera Sangram was arrested on her entering the Ranpur City near Police Station including three other lady volunteers and a male volunteer.

Sjt. Ishwarbhai Kalidas Vyas, the President of the Dhandhuka Taluka Local Board, a member of the Ahmedabad District Board was sentenced to one and half years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default four months' more. He is placed in "B" class.

The memorial pillar of Swaraj Mill at Dholera which was erected in commemoration of the late satyagrahi martyr Ratilal S. Vaidya, was cut off by the police and the national flag was hurled down.

The total number of arrests uptil now in the Dhandhuka Taluka amounts to 42.

"PESHAWAR DAY"

Two Arrests At Sukkur

(From A Correspondent.)

SUKKUR, Jan. 31.

Sjt. Bhagwandas Gahimal was arrested on Saturday evening while speaking on Peshawar atrocities at the meeting held to observe "Peshawar Day". Sjt. Kishenchand Dhanrajmal, was also rearrested at the same place.

HARTAL, PROCESSION AND 11 ARRESTS

"Peshawar Day" At Shiroda

(From A Correspondent.)

SHIRODA, Jan. 30.

"Peshawar Day" was celebrated here on Friday and a complete hartal was observed as a protest against the arrival of the F. S. Committee.

A procession of 500 people was conducted by the "Dictator" Sjt. Appasaheb Nabar. It was obstructed on the way by the police. Speeches were made by eight people and eleven in all were arrested one by one. The people squatted on the road in severe cold till 5 a. m. until they were made to leave the place by force. To-day also hartal was observed to express sympathy with the satyagrahis.

KARNATAK UNDER ORDINANCES

Forest And Salt Satyagraha Arrests And Convictions

(From A Correspondent.)

ANKOLA. Jan. 31.

On the 23rd instant at Ranibinnor, Dharwar District, a crowded meeting was held and Dr. Vareker who had announced his intention of breaking the Salt Law, was about to address the meeting when police arrived and dispersed the meeting by a lathi charge resulting in 10 persons injured. Later Maharudrappa Adagathi was arrested.

At Karjgi three persons who were arrested in connection with the breach of Salt Law were sentenced to 18 months S. I. each.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA CONVICTIONS.

At Haveri Forest Satyagraha was carried on on the 22nd instant. Narsappa Agasara and Gangappa Akrasali were awarded 6 months' each. Nurgappa Hakkalal and Chambasappa Huralikoppi got 9 months' S. I. each.

Sjt. Gurunath Joshi and Sjt. Menon were arrested at Hubli along with the "Dictator" Maulasaheb and Godkhindi.

Volunteer Parulker sold bulletins at Dharwar for which he was awarded 4 months' S. I. and Rs. 200 fine.

Paramanna Hosinani a prominent Lingayat leader of Haveri surrendered to police on the 23rd instant.

In Hull, Belgaum District, Venkaraddeppa Timinaraddi and 12 others were arrested on the 21st instant.

Sjt. Haldipoor, who was arrested for disobeying ordinance notice got 13 months' simple imprisonment.

To-day 9 arrests have been made in Ankola including the "Dictator" Shantaram Shethi.

9 ARRESTS AT ANKOLA

(From A Correspondent).

ANKOLA, Feb. 1.

A hartal and a procession, meeting and several arrests marked the observance of "Peshawar Day" at Ankola. Congressmen who occupied the Congress House sealed by the police.

The police made nine arrests including the second, third and fourth "Dictators."

BAGALKOT ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

(From A Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT, Feb. 1.

Two local workers, Messrs. Desai and Tengase, are sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment for failing to report themselves to the police. Another worker Mr. Kanchi also got 8 months for the same offence.

Mrs. Venkubai Parvati, the second Dictator of Bagalkot is arrested for disobeying the order of the Magistrate. She is the first lady "Dictator" and the wife of Mr. Darvati, a doctor of Bagalkot.

"Peshawar Day" was observed here.

Two boys named Malagi and Dhotre, are arrested for failing to report themselves.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS IN HUKERI.

(From A Correspondent.)

HUKERI, January 29.

A complete hartal was observed here on Independence Day. 16 persons were arrested. Out of them three were sentenced as follows:—

(1) Satappa Geralingappa Tarli, 2 years. hard labour, and fine of Rs. 500, or, in default 10 months rigorous imprisonment.

(2) Balabhai Dixit 2 years' hard labour with fine of Rs. 500, or in default 6 months rigorous imprisonment.

(3) Rama Kallappa Kaman 2 years' hard labour with a fine of Rs. 500, or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. Total number of arrests up to date is 93 in this Taluka.

NATIONAL FLAG BANNED IN MYSORE

Bangalore Convictions

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Jan. 29.

The District Magistrate, Mysore, has promulgated an order under Section 39 Mysore Police Regulation, prohibiting the hoisting of the National flag in any public place in Mysore, for a period of 6 months.

BANGALORE CONVICTIONS.

The First Class Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, convicted and sentenced four volunteers, yesterday to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment each, for the offence of having delivered political lectures in defiance of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. promulgated by the District Magistrate of the Station. The total convictions in the Station, so far number about 80.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" CELEBRATIONS.

A public meeting was held at Gandhi Sagar, Bangalore City on Tuesday night to celebrate the "Independence Day." Mr. V. S. Narayana Rao read the "Independence" resolution, which was put to vote and passed.

YUVARAJA'S CONTRIBUTION.

His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore has contributed a sum of Rs. 15,000/- to help the Government in their efforts to tide over the present financial difficulties.

The Third princess and Rajkumari Leelavatiavaru have contributed Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 4,000 respectively to Government with the same view.

PESHAWAR DAY AT AMRAOTI

Second "Dictator" Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Jan. 30.

Sjt. Hariharrao Deshpande, the second "Dictator" Amraoti District Congress and Berar Youth League was arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act 17 (1) and (2) this morning at Daryapur. He was immediately taken to the Amraoti District Jail.

The trials of Dr. Bhojraj and Dr. Soman are proceeding.

"Peshawar Day" was observed yesterday by holding a monster meeting at night.

A hartal was observed in honour of the arrest of Mr. Aney.

WARDHA ARRESTS

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA. Feb. 1.

Sjt. Bhaiyaji, the second "Dictator" of Wardha and Pankeji of Deoli were arrested on Friday as a result of "Independence Day" celebrations. The arrests were affected at the railway station while they were proceeding to Pulgaon.

To-day Swami Bunlanand has been arrested at Chanda and Sjt. Anney at Yeotmal.

"Frontier Day" was enthusiastically celebrated.

PESHAWAR DAY AT PACHHAPUR.

(From A Correspondent.)

PACHHAPUR, January 29.

Peshawar Day was observed here. A complete hartal was observed all over the village. A procession was arranged and a meeting also was held in Gandhi Chowk. Sjt. Gopalrao Vabrekar spoke for an hour and a half.

SWADESHI AT AGRA

Foreign Cloth Sealed

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, Jan. 29.

Swadeshi is making rapid progress at Agra. All cloth merchants excluding a few Mohammadan shop-keepers have got their stock of foreign cloth sealed.

The jewellers have also agreed not to export Gold out of Agra.

"PESHAWAR DAY" ARRESTS.

The city is observing Hartal on account of "Peshawar Day". Two batches of volunteers were arrested, while going in a procession. A public meeting will be held this evening.

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